FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN CRITICIZED FOR POLICY AGAINST POLAND

AU281425 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 28 Oct 82

["A New Step Towards Interference" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- Mr Reagan has added to his biography of a U.S. president another act of hostility towards socialism and the international climate of cooperation.

The decision he took yesterday to suspend Poland's most-favoured-nation trading status is completely in the spirit of confrontation. It is obviously a new link in the policy of a crusade against the socialist countries.

The President's act has two dimensions. First, it speaks of Mr Reagan's assuming the right to judge a sovereign parliament for its taking a decision in the interest of the nation and in the name of the vital political requirements. If each leader of a big state adopts this tactic towards other countries, instability in the world which is now not insignificant, would turn into a dangerous chaos.

It is a commonplace truth that what is liked by the millionaires is not liked by the poor and by the peoples which have taken the road towards doing away with poverty and dependence on the rich states. Poland, too, for decades now has chosen socialism as a road to a new future. The fact that her parliament votes laws which put barriers to the forces of revenge, is her indisputable right.

On the other hand, the President's act impedes the relations of cooperation after Helsinki. In this way it affects all the peoples. Discrimination and sanctions, raised to the level of a state policy, are in contradiction to the trust among the states and to those relations among them which have a favourable impact on the general climate.

It is easy to convert the world into a political Alaska.

In the longrun, however, nobody profits from this. The very allies of the USA have many times expressed their reserves towards the Washington-applied discriminatory measures and sanctions.

At the same time it should be reminded that the millionaires' government has a debt to the poor and unemployed in its own country, i.e. it would be much more moral to seek for ways of easing their condition instead of "punishing" others.

PRESS HAILS BREZHNEV SPEECH TO ARMY COMMANDERS

AU290910 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Consistent Peace Efforts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- The consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to halt the madness of the arms race, to bar the road of confrontation have found a fresh expression in the brilliant speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev at a Kremlin session of the military commanders, writes in a commentary RABOTNICHESDO DELO today.

The top party and state leader of the Soviet Union substantiated deeply analytically, with concern and most convincingly the view of the Soviet leadership of the existing tense international situation, exacerbated at the fault of the imperialist forces, stresses the newspaper. But the Soviet people are confident that the exacerbation of the situation in the world at the turn of the eighties will be overcome because the countries of the powerful socialist community, the world communist, revolutionary and liberation movement, the antiwar movement of the peoples are fighting for peace.

The peoples highly assess the goodwill and the efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve peace, underlines RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The constructive and concrete Soviet peace proposals characterized the content of the foreign policy programme of the Soviet state adopted at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Mr Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed in his speech that the Soviet Union will not abandon this line, but will multiply its efforts, will hold the initiative in international politics.

NARODNA ARMIYA dwells on those moments in the speech of the Soviet party and state leader in which he spoke of the necessity to improve the combat and technical training of the Soviet Army and Navy in order to enable them to fulfil their role of a powerful factor of peace and security.

The highly responsible task of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in defense of the acquisitions of socialism, for preservation of peace in the world, meets the unreserved support of the Soviet people, of all peace-loving forces. Mankind links its hopes for peace and a tranquil future with the powerful and invincible Soviet Army, writes NARODNA ARMIYA.

UN DELEGATE BACKS KAMPUCHEA AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU282034 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 28 (BTA correspondent) -- Speaking of the "Kampuchean situation" issues imposed on the UN General Assembly for discussion, Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's standing representative at the United Nations, expressed the principled disagreement of the Bulgarian delegation with putting this issue on the agenda of the session. "As a consequence of the manoeuvers of the imperialist and hegemonist forces our organization has been involved once again into a fruitless discussion, carried out, at that, without the approval or the participation of the authentic and legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea against the will of the Kampuchea people", said the Bulgarian representative. "This paradoxal situation in which the world organization has got along these lines is contrary to the prime targets and principles of the UN Charter and can be qualified only as an open interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and, in the long run, as an abuse of the prestige and authority of the organization, he went on to say further.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov voiced Bulgaria's concern over the fact that the discussion of this question can only exacerbate the situation in the region of Kampuchea. "The question pending long for solution is to recognize the historical changes in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to recognize its legitimate government and give it its due place at the United Nations Organization, putting an end to the imperialist and hegemonist interference into the internal affairs of the countries in that region", underlined he.

The Bulgarian representative reaffirmed Bulgaria's absolute support to the Kampuchean people and their efforts to restore their country, to the efforts to establish peace, cooperation and goodneighborliness in South-East Asia.

ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE CONTINUES, DZHUROV ATTENDS

AU281307 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Seventh All-Army Conference on Komsomol activity continues today in Sofia, with delegates taking the floor. The conference is analyzing the activity of the Komsomol activity in the Bulgarian People's Army -- an important factor for the communist education of the young soldiers and forming their valuable moral-combat merits. The conference is being attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of national defense; BCP Central Committee department heads; and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

HUSAK MAKES ONE DAY VISIT TO GDR 28 OCTOBER

LD281318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, flew to Berlin today for a friendly working meeting at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Presents Award to Honecker

LD281602 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker today (Thursday) received the Klement Gottwald Order from Gustav Husak. At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, this highest award of the CSSR was conferred upon him by the CSSR president to mark his 70th birthday. The award was in recognition of Erich Honecker's personal contribution toward developing the strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the CSSR and the GDR. After Gustav Husak's address and the presentation of the order, Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the high honor in moving words.

Present at the ceremonial award in Schloss Niederschoenhausen in Berlin were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Konrad Naumann; Alfred Neumann; Harry Tisch; Paul Verner; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer as well as the GDR ambassador to the CSSR, Helmut Ziebart, and Pavol Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

Returns to Prague

LD282316 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President Gustav Husak returned today from a one-day working meeting with general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, and Chairman of the German Democratic Republic State Council Erich Honecker.

NEW PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN 'NEXT YEAR'

LD282344 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Construction of the fourth branch of the transit gas pipeline across Czechoslovakia, parallel to the existing line from the Czechoslovak-Soviet border to the border with West Germany, will start early next year, Deputy Minister of Fuels and Energy Ladislav Blazek disclosed today. The length of the new branch will be 860 km, and its diameter will be larger than of the existing lines - 1420 mm. The pipeline is to be completed in 1988. On completion of the fourth branch and the pipeline "consortium" now under construction, the capacity of the natural gas pipelines on Czechoslovak territory will increase from the present 43,000 million cubic metres to 53,000 million.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH LUXEMBOURG

AU252155 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A joint Czechoslovak-Luxembourg Committee met in Prague from 20-22 October 1982 to discuss a program of exchanges in culture, education and science between the CSSR Government and the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Yesterday the relevant document was signed in the Cernin Palace in Prague. In the course of the talks the Luxembourg delegation, which was headed by Raymond Weber, head of the foreign relations department at the Luxembourg Ministry of Culture, was received by CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Dusan Spacil.

BLOC TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD271830 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] A conference of secretaries for ideological-educational and cultural work of trade union centres of nine socialist countries began here Wednesday. Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council, spoke about the development of the ideological-educational work in the Czechoslovak trade unions.

Fojtik Receives TU Leaders

LD281456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received today heads of the delegations at the international meeting of secretaries for ideological, educational and cultural work of the socialist countries' trade union centers.

The talks concerned above all questions concerning the development of trade union cooperation and their contribution toward deepening unity and coherence in the countries of the socialist community in the successful solution of the tasks of socialist construction, toward the struggle for preserving peace and against the aggressive forces of imperialism.

HOFFMANN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM FRANCE

LD290010 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, returned here today from a six-day visit to France, made at the invitation of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

Communique Issued

LD282326 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Paris (CETEKA correspondent) -- Delegations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) of Czechoslovakia and the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) have agreed in talks here that it is useful to expand their cooperation. A joint communique adopted at the close of the Czechoslovak delegation's five-day visit to France points out the importance of sincere exchange of views, experiences and information on trade trade union work as well as on situation in both countries.

Both delegations stressed the attention the two organizations will give to the preparation of the 5th European Trade Union Conference in 1983 to discuss mainly international economic cooperation. It is particularly in this sphere that the CGT and the ROH can play an effective role in the development of cooperation between France and Czechoslovakia. The two federations resolutely denounced the policy of the arms race started by imperialism and especially the Reagan administration in the United States. They actively join the broad popular peace movement which is growing particularly in Europe.

Both delegations agree that different views on some issues do not preclude development of cooperation, and have discussed some concrete possibilities of this cooperation. The French party accepted an official invitation for a CGT delegation to visit Czechoslovakia.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER VISIT OF PCP'S CUNHAL

AU271630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Joint SED-Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Communique"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, visited the GDR from 20 to 23 October 1982 at the invitation of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee. He was accompanied by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee.

The PCP representatives participated in the opening of an exhibition on the struggle of the Portuguese Communists and visited Neubrandenburg Bezirk in the capital of Berlin.

Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, conducted an extensive exchange of views about the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the PCP's activity with Alvaro Cunhal and Sergio Vilarigues.

Erich Honecker related how the workers class and all GDR working people under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party and under increasingly complicated conditions are implementing the SED policy aimed at securing peace and at the people's well-being. The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community is a solid guarantee of this.

The SED Central Committee secretary general expressed the great appreciation of the Communists and the entire GDR people for the courageous struggle of the Portuguese Communists for guaranteeing the interests of the workers class of their country, for the consistent defense of the democratic and social gains achieved by the 1974 April Revolution and for Portugal's national independence and peace.

Alvaro Cunhal gave an account of the struggle of the PCP and of other democratic forces, of the workers class and of the peoples masses against the rabid attacks of the reaction, against the destruction of the gains of the April Revolution and the democratic system anchored in Portugal's Constitution. He valued the significant economic, social and cultural successes of the GDR and its internationalist solidarity which greatly encourage the struggle of the workers class in capitalist countries.

The SED Central Committee secretary general and the PCP secretary general stressed the joint experience of the two parties in which the firm affinity with the workers class and with all working people, a principled and flexible policy on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism as well as unshakable internationalist positions constitute the guarantee for the advancement of the Communists on the road to socialism and communism. The representatives of the two parties paid particular attention to the current international situation. They stressed that the peoples have achieved historical successes in their struggle for peace, security, national independence and social liberation, for democracy and social progress. The forces of peace and socialism are today, the two sides noted, stronger than ever before and are gaining increasing influence on the international scene.

At the same time peace is seriously threatened by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, particularly of the United States and the most aggressive quarters of NATO. The striving for military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the plans for the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the imperialist concepts of a limited and winnable nuclear war conjure up deadly dangers for the life and security of all peoples. The crusade of the Reagan administration against the socialist states as well as against all national and social liberation forces, its gross interference in the internal affairs of other states, its baiting campaigns, its economic war and the breach of international agreements undermine the foundations of the peoples' peaceful coexistence.

The two parties will intensify their efforts, together with all forces interested in peace, to push for specific progress on the road to arms limitation and disarmament. Necessary, above all are, actions by the masses, the struggle for the objectives common to all peoples and for the specific objectives of each people, for the further mobilization of the peace movement and the creation of a worldwide antiwar front. It is essential to prevent the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

In this context Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the worldwide significance of the peace proposals and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union which most deeply coincide with the peoples' aspirations to eliminate the nuclear threat, to reduce the arms burden and to peaceful international cooperation. The socialist states, the representatives of both parties noted, are convincingly proving to be a reliable support and the main force in the struggle for peace, security and detente.

The SED and the PCP resolutely denounce Israel's bloody aggression in Lebanon which is being carried out with U.S. support and the brutal war of annihilation against the Palestinian people. They reaffirm their firm solidarity with the Palestinian people who under the recognized PLO leadership are struggling for their legitimate rights, including the right to a state of their own.

Both sides expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialist interference and neocolonialism, for national independence, social progress and socialism. The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and the PCP secretary general stressed that, in view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, strengthening the action unity of the communist and workers parties as well as collaborating with all other revolutionary and progressive forces constitute an urgent requirement.

They agreed to further deepen the close fraternal relations between the SED and the PCP which are based on the principles of proletarian internationlism.

Berlin, 23 October 1982

HONECKER GREETS POPE JOHN PAUL II ON ANNIVERSARY

AU252152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Pope John Paul II:

Holiness:

On the occasion of the anniversary of your taking office, I convey to you my cordial congratulations linked with good wishes for creative vigor and personal well-being. I am certain that your work for world peace and international understanding among peoples is important.

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN FINLAND

AU252156 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23/24 Oct 82 p 7

[ADN report: "Meeting With Finnish Archbishop"]

[Summary] "Helsinki (ADN) -- The Christians' contribution to preserving peace and to continuing the detente processes was central to the friendly talks conducted by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, and John Vikstroem, archbishop of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Finland, in Turku. Gysi gave an account of the constructive development of the relationship between the state and the churches in the GDR." He stressed the resolute opposition of the GDR citizens to stepped-up nuclear armament, particularly as requested by the NATO Brussels missile decision.

"Preserving peace and helping to consolidate it also is one of the main fields of activities of Christians in the GDR," Gysi stated. Klaus Gysi's account of the intensive preparations in the GDR for Martin Luther's 500th birth anniversary elicited great interest. "Archbishop Vikstroem underscored the growing commitment of the Finnish Christians within the framework of the international peace movement."

COMMENTARY ON PEACE MOVEMENT, NATO IRRITATION

DW281429 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Konstanze Lehmann commentary]

[Text] The fact that resistance against NATO's high armament course involves the broad public more and more, has become clear not just in these days of the UN disarmament week. In the series Peace Forum of Voice of the GDR several personalities have taken the floor. In a Paris peace talk Chief of Staff of the French Navy Adm (Antoin Sanguinetti) again has warned against the danger of the Brussels missile decision and U.S. limited nuclear war plans.

NATO circles are irritated by the critical voices. Some remarks by Konstanze Lehmann:

In the FRG a man appeared in public showing his indignation about criticism voiced with regard to his and NATO's plans. NATO's Surpeme Commander Gen Bernard Rogers is the one to whom I refer. He said at a Hamburg press conference that NATO insists on a nuclear first strike capacity and on chemical weapons. According to his ideas NATO must also intensify its conventional armament. He, as one of the initiators of NATO's long-term program, the advocate of the neutron bomb and one of the planners of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for the Middle East, is irritated that politicians, military experts and other personalities have dissociated themselves from these plans.

People in the United States show increasing aggressiveness with regard to the peace movement. This became obvious recently in attacks against the pastoral letter of Catholic bishops. It was demanded, among other things in this letter, that the first use of nuclear weapons be renounced. NATO, however, cannot, or rather does not, want to renounce this plan. It shows irritation, therefore, particularly with regard to the country that was the first to renounce this unilateral step.

General Rogers said in an interview that the USSR encourages the peace movement in a dangerous way. What can be dangerous about it if a country such as the Soviet Union repeatedly declares its preparedness to negotiate with the United States on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals, our keeping the cosmos free of any kind of weapons? It strengthens the peace movement if the USSR suggests, such as occurred at the recent 37th UN general debate, an agreement on a general and complete ban of all nuclear weapon tests. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed yesterday that the socialist states will double or even triple their efforts in the fight for peace.

NATO and General Rogers need, as they said, a pawn against this policy in the form of nuclear and chemical weapons. The deployment of new medium-range missiles, as agreed in Brussels, is considered the absolute minimum. He is, therefore, irritated by the voices speaking up against NATO's missile decision. Just in the FRG there are more than 3,000,000 citizens who signed the Krefeld appeal in protest against these missiles.

NATO, however, doesn't want to see its plans spoiled, therefore, Rogers demanded at the Hamburg press conference financial sacrifices from NATO states. This, however, would mean further renunciation of millions of jobs and social benefits in these states. This means renunciation for those who have, with their objection to NATO missiles, made a completely different renunciation statement than General Rogers.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPCZ'S HUSAK 28 OCTOBER

Welcomed by Honecker

LD281326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and CSSR president, arrived in Berlin today for a friendly meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Erich Honecker welcomed his guest very cordially at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Also present were Politburo members Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary, and Erich Mielke. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak then went together to Schloss Niederschoenhausen where talks have begun between the two party and state leaders.

Honecker, Husak Hold Meeting

LD281624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, visited Berlin today on a friendship visit to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak discussed continued cooperation between their two parties and states as well as current international problems. They expressed their deep satisfaction at the high level of relations between the SED and CPCZ. Both general secretaries underlined the determination of their parties to purposefully consolidate the fraternal alliance, based on the steadfast friendship and close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. In view of the aggravated imperialist attacks, the fraternal alliance between the GDR and CSSR daily proved its strength and vitality. The alliance is proving itself as a stable factor of peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe.

Husak Speaks at Ceremony

LD281834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- At the ceremony to present Erich Honecker with the Klement Gottwald Order Gustav Husak said:

I am very happy that on the occasion of our friendly meeting I can carry out a happy duty, that is of presenting you, dear Comrade Honecker, with the Klement Gottwald Order. This highest Czechoslovak decoration was awarded to you on your important anniversary, your 70th birthday, for your services and your extraordinary personal contribution to the development and the deepening of the friendship, of the alliance and of the all-round cooperation between our two fraternal parties and countries. I ask you to accept this high honor as a symbol of our esteem, which the Communists and all working people of our country feel for you as the highest representative of the SED and GDR, as an outstanding official of the international communist and workers' movement.

In the CSSR we value you highly as a firm, convinced Communist, who is deeply committed to the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, a consistent patriot and internationalist. In your life you have put all your power and capabilities into the service of the German working class and of its struggle against capitalism and fascism, for a happy, peaceful and socialist life of the people of the GDR, of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil. All the successes that the GDR under the party's leadership has achieved in the construction of socialist society and in the strengthening of its international position are indivisibly linked with your responsible work.

We know and value you as a great friend of the Soviet Union, who is making an active contribution to strengthening the unity and developing cooperation between the states of the socialist community, to their joint struggle for the victory of socialism, of peace and of progress. The workers of socialist Czechoslovakia know very well your friendly relationship with our country. They appreciate the attention you give to strengthening the friendship and developing the cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries. They are very happy, esteemed Comrade Honecker, that our friendly meeting, our mutual honest comradely relations contribute to a significant extent to the consolidation of this cooperation for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the joint struggle for the cause of peace, of socialism and progress. Allow me once again on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and also on my own behalf to congratulate you on this honor and to wish you good health, personal well-being and many more successes in your responsible work for the continued flourishing of the GDR and the good of your working people.

Honecker Expresses Thanks

LD281920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- After being presented with the Klement Gottwald Order by Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker made a speech. He said:

The honor just accorded to me deeply moves me. With all my heart I thank you for investing me with the highest order of the CSSR, an order that bears a name to live up to, that of the outstanding official of the Czechoslovak and international communist and labor movement, Klement Gottwald.

I regard this award primarily as an expression of the esteem for our party and our state, as a symbol of the fraternal alliance between our two Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for the common communist ideals and aims and as a symbol of the sincere friendship and close cooperation of the peoples of the GDR and the CSSR.

At this moment I am thinking of what a great historic achievement the friendship and the alliance between our nations and states is. For this, German and Czechoslovak communists have performed decades of self-sacrificing work. In the joint struggle against capitalist oppression, facism and war they forged a firm class solidarity which victoriously overcame all barriers, nationalism and hate set up by the exploiting regimes. Only on the basis of proletarian internationalism could our peoples, led by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, remove what separated them and, full of trust, find their way to one another.

Today both peoples are shaping the developed socialist society. Their close, fruitful cooperation is helping to use the advantages and values of socialism ever better for the well-being of the people. The broad sweep reaches from the declaration on our relations agreed by our never-to-be-forgotten Comrades Wilhelm Pieck and Klement Gottwald in 1950 to the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which he concluded 5 years ago on 3 October 1977 and to the meetings between you, Comrade Husak, and me in Dresden and Prague that were so important for the deepening of our cooperation. With the unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union as the basis, our fraternal alliance is contributing to peace and to the strengthening of socialism.

You have spoken warmly of me and my work. With everything that I am able to do I am trying to fulfill my duty as an official of our party. The party is the source of our strength and the inspiration and organizer of our successes. In the future also I will, and of this you may be sure, work fully in this spirit of our common cause of socialism and peace.

Permit me once again, with all my heart, to thank you for the honor accorded me. I also ask you to convey to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium my fraternal greetings, linked with best wishes for fresh successes in the implementation of your 16th party congress decisions.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES ANGOLA FOR GUINEA-BISSAU

LD271914 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, October 27 (MTI) -- A Hungarian military delegation, headed by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, has concluded a visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation met Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, chairman of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and commander of the People's Liberation Armed Forces. The Hungarian delegation left for Guinea-Bissau, the next stage of the tour of Africa.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING

WA281900 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 21 October 82 p 3

[Text] The Hungarian delegation lead by State Secretary Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the National Material and Price Office, has returned home on Wednesday from the 14th conference of CEMA's material-technical supplies committee, held in Prague. The committee discussed achievements of the interested countries in the economical production of non-ferrous metals and alloys as well as in the utilization of secondary raw materials for the production of packaging and wrapping materials. Experiences relative to saving fire resistant materials, and to the basic principles involved in the rational allocation of waste material collecting organizations were also exchanged. The parties have accepted a resolution for the organizational improvement and further development of CEMA cooperation in inventory management for perfecting the distribution of supplies used in production.

HORVATH MEETS USSR'S SHCHELOKOV ON ARRIVAL

LD251202 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs Army General Shchelokov has arrived in Budapest for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs. The Soviet minister of internal affairs and the delegation which he heads were received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath.

MARJAI MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD290000 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI) -- Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Stanish Bonev, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, arrived Thursday on the invitation of the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, cochairman of the commission. The two politicians are to review topical issues in the development of bilateral economic relations. Stanish Bonev was welcomed at the airport by Jozsef Marjai, also present was Boncho Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Hungary.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU271742 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Istvan Feldes, deputy editor in chief of the Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG, in the column: "Foreign Journalists Are Our Guests": "Let Us Consolidate Our Achievements" -- "National Economy in Hungary Is Changing Its Outlook"]

[Text] At the end of June 1982 the MSZMP Central Committee reviewed the country's economic policy from the point of view of the extent to which our foreign economic relations are serving the goals of the national economic plan. This is a problem of tremendous importance for our country because one-third of Hungary's social product is being exported and in certain industrial branches this correlation has even reached two-thirds. This explains our country's sensitivity as regards unfavorable changes in the world economy.

The implementation of the economic reform in 1968 enabled various enterprises to manifest greater independence and initiative. This represented an incentive for them to increase the effectiveness of their production since their opportunities of development are, above all, things depending upon the sale of our goods. Throughout the last 10 years since the introduction of the reform, we have become aware of the fact that the reform has justified all hopes. Production and the real income of the population have been increasing at a steady rate since the early seventies. The foreign trade balance was positive.

Economic conditions throughout the world have changed since the fall of 1973. The country was forced to import basic energy sources and raw materials at much higher prices than before. Our trade balance was passive and in 1978 we had accumulated considerable loans. This demanded a new strategy in our economic policy. At the end of 1978 the MSZMP Central Committee adopted decisions on essential changes which were approved by our 12th MSZMP Congress. The congress pointed out that the most important task in our economic activities now was to establish a foreign economic balance, to maintain the living standard and to create prerequisites for further development. It was also emphasized that this goal can be achieved only by increasing labor productivity and economic effectiveness, by improving the structure of production and our export possibilities. Evaluating the situation in a realistic manner, the party and government reached the conclusion that our high speed of development in the past will sooner or later lead to irregularities in supplies and to a deterioration in our living standard. This is why changes were introduced in our economic policy. A relatively slower and more moderate rate of speed in our socioeconomic development is envisaged in our national economic state plans.

The period since 1978 has proved the correctness of the new economic policy. The Hungarian national economy has been developing in conformity with the trends that were mapped out then. The national income has increased by 3 percent, our industrial production has increased by 3.6 percent and agricultural production has increased by 2.3 percent. These, of course, are average indexes. The development of individual industrial branches is differentiated. Thus, for example, the mining and metallurgical industries have declined, while the production of communications equipment and of technical equipment has exceeded 8 percent and the production of appliances has increased by 12 percent throughout the same period. The same applies to the production increase during the first 8 months of 1982.

The imports from Western countries have decreased by 6 percent in 1981 as compared to 1978 while our exports increased by 22 percent during the same period. Within the last 2 years a balance of imports and exports with Western countries was achieved. The people's living standard was maintained in 1981 and the real income of the population even increased by 1.9 percent as compared with 1978. The aforementioned achievements can be truly appreciated only if we do not forget the difficulties that the Hungarian economy had to cope with.

Considerable new price increases were registered on the worldwide international markets during the 1979-80 period. The persistent crisis in the capitalist states intensified the protectionist trends. The U.S. "cold-war" policy made the situation of the socialist countries on the commodity and monetary markets even more difficult. We must add to all this that in 1979 and 1981, as a result of the unfavorable climatic conditions, the wheat yields had decreased in our country and we were facing additional difficulties in this respect. A flexible economic policy became necessary under such circumstances in order to maintain the domestic trade balance in our country. This is our most important economic goal in the present as well.

The Hungarian People's Republic is an active member of the socialist community and of CEMA. The decisive factor in our international economic policy is and will remain the fact that our basic national interest is to consolidate our cooperation with the CEMA member countries, one of the most recent MSZMP Central Committee decision reads. One of the basic prerequisites for economic progress is to improve the extent of socialist integration. In connection with this stand we lay emphasis on the systematic exchange of experience and upon the expansion of our direct links with production enterprises and scientific research institutions in the socialist countries.

We also wish to consolidate our economic relations and cooperation with the developing countries. Taking into consideration mutual interest and national independence, as well as our sovereignty, we are also willing in the future to pursue the development of our economic relations with the capitalist countries.

We have developed and perfected the methods of economic management with great elan. In recent times we have reorganized our price system on a worldwide basis and have changed the production structure. Special programs have been implemented for the development of our electronic industry and pharmaceutical production. Let us, however, be realistic: our economic balance is not yet stable enough. The results achieved are due to the preservation of distribution in the first place and to modernization in the structure of commodity production, as well as to an increase in our export volume to a lesser extent. The changes made in our economic management have proved correct, but they do not yet fully compel the enterprises to flexibly adapt themselves to the demands of the world market.

The MSZMP Central Committee stated at the aforementioned session that "the people are purposefully working for the implementation of the 1982 plan." People have faith in the party; they trust the strength of socialist society. This, however, is the main thing, the most decisive factor. It is a guarantee that we will be capable of maintaining and consolidating our successes achieved through so much effort.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON PZPR CC PLENUM 28 OCT

Working Groups' Debates

LD281628 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- This afternoon the PUWP Central Committee held debates in 6 working groups. The central theme of the discussion were socio-economic problems of the country's development, especially tasks linked with the overcoming of crisis.

Invited guests and experts, representatives of works enterprises, scientists and economic activists took part in the groups' work. Discussion in the groups covered a wide array of issues.

Group number one discussing the overcoming of crisis and reconstruction of the economic structure maintained that revival of production and increase of labour productivity were conditions for overcoming the crisis. In the present situation characterized by deficit of material and financial resources better utilization of the available factors of production was the basic condition for success of the efforts made. An essential task for the years immediately ahead will be to counteract inflationary tendencies in the economy. The balancing of the market should be effected with milder price movements which entail stricter discipline in wages policy.

The second group in charge of social targets of the 3-year plan stressed that the problem of food supplies was a matter of special importance. In this context, the group drew attention to insufficient precision of the draft plan concerning distribution of investment means. Speakers laid emphasis on the necessity of a stable policy with regard to agriculture and postulates called for revision of principles governing equalization of incomes of the farming and non-agricultural population.

The overcoming of crisis and acceleration of economic development will depend in a large measure on the successes of the economic reform, said members of the third group. Besides many achievements it must be stated that certain solutions of the reform failed to prove their worth in practice. They were ineffective in influencing improvement of the quality of production, did not solve the problem of rational employment and the system of taxation and motivation was also defective, members of the group said. The to date evaluation of the course of the reform suggests that it is necessary to make essential changes to the proposed solutions but care must be taken not to distort the spirit of the reform.

Speakers also pointed to the necessity to curb the emerging negative monopolistic phenomena. Social justice was a problem strongly emphasized by the group. Speakers called for maintenance of proper relation between wages and workers and the earnings of people from the non-socialized sector.

We are solving our economic problems in exceptionally difficult political and social conditions. In this field a particular role falls to party organisations in works enterprises. Their principal task is to win over the working class and other social groups for the programme of political and economic reforms approved by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, said members of group number four discussing the role of the party in self-managed enterprise.

Group number five in charge of the fuel and energy economy expressed concern over underestimation of the power industry's influence on the comprehensive development of the country's economy. The power industry must be given priority treatment because solution of its problems is linked with the success of the food and housing construction programmes, said members of the group.

Group number six laid emphasis on modernization of the liners fleet, repair shipyards and onshore bases of fisheries.

More on Debates

LD281552 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct -- The topics taken up by Central Committee members who took the floor in the plenary debate here today ranged widely over economic issues such as transport bottlenecks, removal of obstacles to the economic reform, anti-humanitarian economic sanctions against Poland, industrial production for agriculture, fuels and energy balance, cooperation with the Soviet Union, maritime economy, food economy, fight against bureaucracy, variants of the 3-year economic plan. Following are some details:

CC member, 1st PUWP voivodship secretary in Czestochowa Wladysalw Jonkisz stressed the key role for beating the crisis of the further dynamic expansion of Poland's ties with the USSR and other socialist partners.

CC member Czeslaw Borowski, a power plant foreman, said that Poland effectively countered foreign subversion chiefly owing to the Soviet support.

CC member, rector of the interior affairs academy in Warsaw, Professor Tadeusz Walichnowski, said, referring to the steps taken by President Reagan and the activities of West-German right wing, that Western states were trying to apply brutal pressure on Poland in order to distract Western public opinion from the complicated socio-economic problems in their own countries.

Their actions infringe on the elementary principles of international law, he said and added: "Poland, an active member of the Warsaw Treaty, enjoys full security guarantees."

Gdynia Situation Assessed

LD281612 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia [no date as received] -- An assessment of the sociopolitical situation in Gdynia was the subject of the PZPR Urban committee plenum. It emerges from the analyses carried out that the unfavorable situation as regards the drop in output and productivity accompanied by a simultaneous rise in wages continues. The supply of protective clothes and overalls and cleaning agents is still unsatisfactory. At the moment the Gdynia party organization has 18,285 members.

Economic Debate

LD281622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The participants in the 10th party Central Committee plenum have been debating for the second day key problems of the sociopolitical development of the country, above all tasks related to overcoming the crisis. The discussion continues. Here is a brief report on two more speeches.

(Maria Karwala), a private farmer from the Kubice village in the Ciechanow Voivodship, stressed that the road out of the crisis should start with resolving the difficult problems of our farming, which unfortunately has been treated unfairly to date. This has a fundamental effect also on the market situation, the increase of prices, speculation and so forth. The speaker considered that it is imperative that data about prices are published daily.

The next speaker, Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Stanislaw Kociolek stated that the prospects of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are of key importance to our economic development. He gave characteristic experiences in this cooperation, and pointed to figures illustrating our trade debts, also in this area. Stanislaw Kociolek also pointed out that the main trends and phenomena in the structure of Polish-Soviet trade can be summarized in the following way: their raw materials for our machines. Unfortunately our industry is dragging its feet and as regards some products we have even moved backward. We do not carry out our obligations concerning our partners. The economic plan must in the opinion of the speaker be guided by the development of foreign trade and by an export-orientated economy.

Document on Trade Unions

LD282000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] In the stand adopted by the Central Committee on the rebirth of trade unions -- a document of great political signficance -- it is stated, among other things, that the rebirth of trade unions represents a great chance for the country which must not be missed. Without self-governing trade unions, trade unions which are independent of the administration and cooperate with the party in defending the rights and interests of all working people, our sociopolitical system will be neither democratic nor efficient.

At the ninth extraordinary congress, we read in the document, the party, drawing conclusions from the errors committed with regard to trade unions, recognizes as its indispensable and most important task the consistent protection of employees' interests and rights. Disputes and conflicts may appear between the state and economic administration and trade unions. In such situations, the party will support trade unions in the search for solutions which are beneficial for the working class and the state.

The Central Committee holds the view that working people have the right to defend economic and welfare interests in various ways, including strikes. At the same time, the Central Committee expresses the conviction that strikes will be used in emergency situations only.

The recreation of trade unions, the document states, is a difficult process. The party is aware of the fact that there might be hesitation and indecision in many circles. It therefore fully reaffirms its principle that working people themselves will decide the final shape of the reborn trade union movement.

The full text of all the documents approved at the 10th plenum will be published in the press. As the moment, the speech from Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski is still going on and we end the report from the 2-day session of the 10th plenum.

Energy, Maritime Economy

LD282228 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] A resolution on fuel and power economy defines precisely the most important tasks in this sphere. It is essential to maintain the extraction of hard coal at a level not lower than last year's and to increase the extraction of lignite. It is essential to reduce the energy consumption of the economy and to eliminate waste of energy especially in industry. Finally, it is necessary to create and develop nuclear power. The resolution says that the preparation and approval by the Sejm of a new law on power economy and the completion this year of work on the program for supplying the country with fuel and power for at least the next 20 years are the need of the moment.

In another resolution on the state's maritime policy the Central Committee states that a joint complex of maritime economy, as an important sector of the national economy, must be created. The resolution defines tasks in such areas as fishing, which must become an integral part of the program for providing food for the nation, and the development of passenger liner and merchant fleets according to the needs of foreign trade, vessels for the fleet being built at Polish shipyards. The potential of the shipping industry, repair shipyards and ports, should be put to better use, and it is necessary to develop those sectors of the maritime economy just mentioned. The Central Committee is setting up a maritime commission which will initiate future activities and assess the directions of the development of this sector of the economy.

New CC Secretary Elected

LD282010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The deliberations of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum are coming to an end. The deliberations are being chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Today the plenum discussed the report of the party Politburo. The topics of the debate were the main socioeconomic problems of the country's development, particularly the tasks connected with overcoming the crisis. Twenty-two speakers took part in the discussion.

On behalf of the commission on resolutions and proposals of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum, Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, presented four draft documents. The plenum voted ot adopt resolutions on the tasks of party echelons and organizations in resolving the country's most important socio-political problems, on the fuel and power economy and on the state's maritime policy and tasks. The plenum also adopted a resolution on the PZPR Central Committee's position regarding the rebirth of trade unions.

During the debate on organizational matters, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, proposed on behalf of the Politburo that Waldemar Swirgon, candidate member of the Central Committee and chairman of the national board of the union of rural youth be elected to the Central Committee and appointed a secretary of the Central Committee. At the same time Wojciech Jaruzelski suggested that Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the main board of the socialist youth Union, be appointed a candidate member of the Central Committee. The proposals were accepted.

Jaruzelski Address

LD281942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Here is a report from the building of the PZPR Central Committee. The deliberations of the 10th plenum are nearing their end. The plenum adopted the following resolutions: on the tasks of party echelons and organizations in resolving problems of the socioeconomic development of the country; on fuel and energy economy; and on the maritime policy of the state. A policy was also adopted as regards the reconstruction of trade unions.

To conclude the deliberations, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor. He is delivering his speech at present. He stressed the exceptional activity of the plenum which reflects the responsibility and broad views concerning the problems of our economy. The Politburo report and the resolution defined the trends of further party activity. The plan for the years 1983-85 is the first plan of this kind worked out in the circumstances created by economic reform. This plan is also a learning experience [plan-szkola, plan-doswiadczenie], Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

The broad consultation held prior to the mapping out of the final version of this plan shows the new democratic methodology worked out by the party that is awaiting further input on how this plan can be improved, especially as far as the market is concerned. All initiatives, and there are many in our society, must be revealed.

The discussion revealed many expectations that will not be satisfied by this plan. This is a very difficult dilemma. Being aware of the immensity of the tasks, for instance as far as the food or housing sectors are concerned, we also perceive many pressing problems in other domains, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, such as transport in the chemical industry. The plan must link these needs harmoniously. Today's plenum will contribute to giving more real shape to these priorities and to their more harmonious coordination.

Next, the first secretary stressed the importance of economic exchanges with other countries.

We have to maintain the export-oriented nature of the economy. At the same time, we have to explain to the public that this is necessary. The party defines strategic proportions from the point of view of working people's needs and social justice. It sees economic problems at the class level and it assesses people at this level. It withdraws its confidence when they fail social trust. A lot depends on the responsibility of the party people and that is why it has to be greater than the responsibility of those not affiliated with the party.

Inflation in current conditions runs parallel to market goods shortages and is, therefore, particularly painful. The economic reform aims, among other things, at the creation of motivating mechanisms which will encourage an increase in production. Implementing the reform, the party will take even more thorough care so that the costs of the crisis will not be shifted onto the shoulders of working people, so that they will not have to pay for monopolist ambitions nor for the movement of prices which as Wojciech Jaruzelski defined it, can become a free for all.

It has to be stated clearly that since 1945 this reform is the most profound reconstruction of our economic system. A lot of time will elapse before its beneficial results will be fully discernible. One should combat manifestations of sluggishness and the old model of thinking. This is a great task for the party. We are faced with the prospect of a further discernible improvement in conditions of remuneration in factories. This has to find affirmation in productivity and the level of production.

We will create instruments which will be applied toward enterprises which put their own profits before the needs of the public. The possible introduction of additional financial sanctions, so-called economic penalties, for attaining unjustified profits is being considered.

These are first observations about the speech, which, as I have mentioned, is still in progress.

More on Jaruzelski Address

LD282306 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum devoted to key problems of the country's socioeconomic development, and in particular to the tasks connected with overcoming the crisis, has ended.

Although the 10th plenum had an economic character, equally great emphasis was laid on social issues. The party defined the strategic priorities and the paramount goals in these fields. In this context, General Jaruzelski pointed to the responsibility of party members which must be greater than that of non-party people.

The first secretary dealt in detail with the most acute difficulties experienced by all of us. One of these is inflation which, in our conditions, runs parallel to the shortage of market goods, and, therefore, is particularly painful. The reform must create conditions for adequate work at enterprises and for a rational increase in production since this is the most profound reconstruction of our economic system since 1945. General Jaruzelski stressed that this is one of the most important tasks of the party.

In the next part of this speech at the 10th plenum the first secretary spoke on the problems of state and economic administrations. There is a conviction that not much has changed in this domain whereas it has been found that the employment in central administration fell in the current year alone by 8 percent and in certain ministries by as much as 35 percent. Amalgamations lead to the employment of less than one-third of previous personnel in the old set ups. However, the increase of administration personnel at enterprises gives cause for concern, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, but this is a problem of enterprises themselves and they alone, within the framework of self-management, must resolve these problems.

The first secretary emphatically recalled the subservient role of the administration and its offices as regards citizens but stressed at the same time, that the offices must consistently defend law and order and, above all, the interests of each individual and of the state as a whole.

Speaking about the current political situation, General Jaruzelski said that the coming few months will answer whether, and to what extent, it will be possible to suspend or lift the state of martial law. It depends on all working people what the Military Council of National Salvation, will be able to decide, the first secretary stated.

Plenum Ends

LD282122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The tenth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has ended its deliberations.

WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED ON PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

LD282258 Warsaw Domestic Television in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, by unidentified correspondent: time and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the resolutions which were passed today at the tenth plenum? Do they go half-way, or perhaps, in what sense do they go half-way to meet society's expectations -- not of party members, but of all of us?

[Answer] First and foremost, the resolutions are being passed by people who are living under enormous pressure every day from matters with which every citizen of our country has to cope every day. In the face of this, the discussion and everything that happens here reflects what the workers, employees, farmers and the whole of our society are talking about. On the other hand, do they go half-way? Of course, they go half-way, because one is not just talking about unimportant things [word indistinct], but the questions which everyone wants answered are these: Will things be better? Will we halt the crisis? When will we get out of this crisis? I think that these resolutions address these very issues. It must also be said clearly that the party leadership and the Central Committee do not conceal that the situation is exceptionally difficult, but at the same time we already have distinct signs of improvement, and despite the West's economic sanctions, despite the immense disruption to our economy, we are slowly beginning to put everything in order. However, results depend not only on what we undertake here in this hall, but on how the whole party and the whole of society implement it.

[Question] I think that many issues discussed here show that the party indeed does not conceal -- and you have said so -- does not conceal the difficult situation which exists. The problem lies in the fact that many problems, many issues are still unresolved. What issues are they? What should we draw attention to here?

[Answer] At the plenum, we very clearly defined the main social goals, which we must resolve most urgently. I don't think I have to repeat that these are the problem of food supplies and the problem of protecting the weakest groups of the population. But these are problems about which we have been speaking up to now, introducing the economic reforms and preparing solutions. There are problems which have still not been satisfactorily solved.

This is something to which I would like to draw attention. The hierarchy is perhaps not important, but I will begin with the fact that we are speaking first and foremost about using the production potential which is immense and gives us the real possibility of achieving distinct progress in production. We are speaking here of raw materials problems, about how to work in factories, how to use the mechanisms of the reform to exploit the production capabilities. And, for instance, among the issues hitherto unsatisfactory and linked with the economic reform, some enterprises have become used to the idea that they have very conveniently fixed prices themselves, and to an unexploited machinery pool. And they are not worried about this. They are already benefiting from the results and advantages. This has caused an enormous, I would say, protest from society, because the prices -- on the one hand, if one is a producer, then perhaps they gladded him, but when he stands on the other side of the shop counter he has his head in his hands.

[Question] A [word indistinct] percentage was here in this hall, in any case.

[Answer] Oh yes, I must say that the discussion was excellent and hard-hitting yesterday in the six problem teams. I would like to draw attention to something else: the struggle against inflation came into very sharp relief. This is a fundamental problem for us because, for the economists of the world, it is not new, but for Poles, economists and noneconomists, it is a completely new thing: the issue of price control.

In this field we have made a great number of guiding decisions. At the same time, one can say that great emphasis was laid on class interests. Indeed, it is alarming that work forces at enterprises which already work very well have a smaller rate of increase in income or wages than that in the private economy, in small, less important enterprises which achieve great advantages through prices and other manipulations, as some call it. We have said quite clearly that a worker, and in particular a worker in a socialized enterprise, must know that this system and this reform is aimed at serving his interests. There is a single condition, which is obvious to everybody, that these interests will be better served the quicker production increases at these enterprises.

As far as other matters are concerned one must discuss price control. We as a nation are at present susceptible to various kinds of rumors; that tomorrow, that already in December, prices will rise considerably. People are shocked by this. There were denials. We have adopted the following stance: We cannot speak about freezing prices but any movement of prices, even very small ones, in particular of foodstuffs, must not distrub the so-called standard of living. And, indeed, even though there is no guarantee that it will bring extraordinary changes, we want 1983 to ensure the basic needs of the population and to be a better year than 1982 which is a very difficult year for us.

[Question] Despite all these reservations, is the reform successful in practice or is it not?

[Answer] I will recall that I said about a year ago on television. I said that it is my conviction that if the reform, in its first year, succeeds in 30 percent of the enterprises, then I consider the first step has been well taken.

Today we assess that it is not 30 but perhaps 40 percent of the enterprises. Therefore, I consider that from this point of view [word indistinct], please take note here, the reform very often puts in question the organization and functioning, the efficient functioning of enterprises, the efficiency of management. It is a test for the leading personnel. For 30 odd years we did not create such a test. It is necessary to know clearly: Is the reason for poor results in the enterprise the fact that the management is bad, and that it does not know how to manage; or are there objective considerations? If we are going to be forever looking for objective causes, then we shall never take a step forward.

ROMANIK INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

AU271505 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Boleslaw Borysiuk interview with Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Politburo member and coalminer: "Let Us Believe in Our Own Strength" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Some people say that a worker who is a Politburo member represents in the party his worker community.

[Answer] Your question suggests that a worker who is a member of the Politburo represents the interests of the workers class and that the Politburo members who are not workers do not represent these interests. This in not so. I see no sense in dividing people up in this way. Either the entire party and its leadership stand for the interests of the workers class, which is why the Marxist-Leninist party exists, or they do not stand for these interests, and in such a case there can be no party of the Marxist-Leninist type. It is our adversary who like to divide people. We do not have to do it.

[Question] RZECZYWISTOSC readers are interested in your views on the country's complicated political situation.

[Answer] I think that the country's present political situation is not wholly dramatic. I try to leave emotions aside and to approach the situation in a realistic way. I think that emotions are a very bad advisor insofar as solving our problems are concerned. Emotions make it simply impossible to conduct a meaningful discussion with the help of meaningful arguments. The key issue for me is to overcome our political-economic crisis with the help of an agreement among all the forces of our society that do not oppose socialism.

[Question] How do you evaluate the tragic results of the events of 31 August 1982?

[Answer] These events would not have to occur if those who took to the streets had listened to the earlier warnings issued by the authorities. I think that the law, including the tough aspects of martial law, must always be observed in very situation by all citizens without exception. This is how I view the rule of law, which to me is one of the necessary bases for national agreement. The results of the manipulation practiced by the opposition on our young people are tragic.

[Question] A political struggle continues in our country and is being focused on defending our country's system against the still undefeated counterrevolutionary forces. The question is whether our political activities are effective and whether martial law is effective, all the more so since the leaders of underground Solidarity are interested in prolonging the duration of martial law.

[Answer] The effectiveness of the party's political activities depends in the first place on the consolidation of party members around the ninth congress program and the line mapped out by the successive Central Committee plenums. It also depends on the extent to which the party is able to regain the trust of our society, especially of the workers class, in party policy. This is the "foundation of the foundations" of the effectiveness of political activities.

The party is not interested in prolonging martial law for even a single day longer than is necessary. Martial law has been a necessary evil from the very beginning and has been relaxed on many occasions. Its cancellation depends only on the progress of the country's stabilization and on the process of national agreement. It is natural that not everyone is interested in canceling martial law as soon as possible. Too much has happened in the political arena of the country and the world since August 1980. It is enough to point to those people in the country who "were almost there" or to the policy of the U.S. administration.

I hope that we are approaching with increasing speed the moment when the urgent Polish problems will be solved, because all the measures taken by the party and government are directed to precisely this end. I do not think it is necessary to enumerate these measures for our readers.

[Question] The issue of the strategy and tactics of overcoming our crisis is a subject of particularly differentiated views. The workers class wants the costs of this crisis to be shared with justice by all classes and strata of our society, especially by the richest people. On the other hand, one is right in thinking that overcoming the crisis must not continue forever.

[Answer] It is obvious that all must share with justice the costs of overcoming the crisis. This is why we are taking various measures to ensure that this is so. A ruthless struggle against profiteering and excessive riches, the draft new taxation law, general countervailing taxation and the protection of the poorest are some such measures.

It is equally obvious that efforts to overcome the crisis must not continue forever either. Nevertheless, our economic crisis is so deep that we need 3 years to overcome it. This is precisely the reason why we have worked out the 3-year plan and have submitted it to society for consultations. The problem is that people are impatient, which is natural. We must also clearly state that we could overcome the crisis in fewer than 3 years, but that this depends on increased productivity and, consequently, on increased production.

I also think that the Central Committee's activities in this regard are very militant and are clearly seeking to eliminate all past distortions of socialism and to find the best methods of overcoming our political and economic stalemate. As for militancy throughout the party, the situation still varies. It is enough to study the resolutions of the seventh plenum, which shows that the Central Committee is clearly convinced that what the party needs most urgently is unity, which, in turn, is a condition for effective political activities, as I have already said.

Central Committee members are perfectly aware of this. Would that this truth reaches all party members as soon as possible!

[Question] It is impossible to overcome the crisis without increasing the militancy of party activities. More and more people are becoming aware of this truth, but the party is too slow in finding itself and in recovering its internal strength.

[Answer] I agree that a tremendous amount of things depend on the party. However, it is true that the process of the party's organizational and ideological improvement is progressing, albeit too slowly. We should not wonder, what with so many turns and twists and distortions. This is why I say once again: The revival of the confidence within and outside the party is the "foundation of foundations." Of course, there are people who say that this revival will never take place. Only the facts and not the words, however beautiful, can convince such people. The party leadership is aware of this, and its policy is just of this kind. Time will show whether this policy is effective. We must have time, and one should come to terms with this necessity. However, I am not a champion of the theory that it is necessary to remove even a million members from the party to put things right. This is not what we should do.

[Question] Worker party aktivs continue to signal the disturbing efforts to push the party to the background of the country's political life and that the party's activities are limited in their range. What forces are interested in this state of affairs?

[Answer] It goes without saying that such forces exist and are concentrated on the side of the open adversaries of socialism. Everyone can see that. There are also hidden adversaries, whose distinctive mark is a lack of faith in party activities or simply aversion to these activities. It was precisely they who were very keen on dissolving the party after 13 December 1981. We are fighting and will fight with every political adversary. This is in the interest of the party itself and of all our people.

On the other hand, I think that the thesis that the party's present activities are limited in their range is problematic [probtematyczna]. Is it not the people who would like to return to the old bureaucratic methods of the party's leading role in the state who are promoting such a thesis? I think that we must not evaluate the party's present position and strength without taking into account the state of the party in August 1980 and the difficult road the party traversed up to December 1981.

At present, the range of party activities is limited by two factors, which I have already mentioned: party unity and the trust of the masses. The simple things is that we must fight day in and day out for party unity and for the masses' trust.

[Question] The surge of profiteering, protectionism, bribery and the disease of wanting to get rich by illegal and greedy methods is threatening the most extensive sections of the people who do honest work. It is tha task of all party members to actively commit themselves to the struggle against this evil.

[Answer] We are trying to combat this evil with the help of all our people because legal enactments and the militia forces will not be enough by themselves. What really pains me is that it is mainly workers' families that are directly and badly hit by this spreading evil. This is why the authorities' measures aimed at curbing this evil are correct. However, the issue must not be limited to merely combatting the manifestations and results of this dangerous evil. We must reach the very roots of this evil and tear them out like weeds. No one else will do this for the party of the workers class. It is politically naive to have someone else do this or to expect that everything will be put right by itself.

In this connection I would like to say once again: We must view the manifestations of profiteering, abuse, thievery and so on, in terms of politics. We must see in them the hostile activities of our political adversaries and, above all, we must wage an implacable struggle agaisnt them. This is what the workers class and all the people certainly expect from the party.

[Question] The workers class and its party have always entered specific alliances. The party's alliance with the peasants' class has become a pillar of our people's state, of the country's reconstruction and of Poland's development. This alliance is facing an important test.

[Answer] It is a fact that the worker-peasant alliance is facing a difficult task. In the period since August 1980 our political adversary has done much to undermine the unity of rural and urban areas and to pit workers' and peasants' interests against each other. It is with concern that I continue to note that some workers and some peasants blame one another for shortages of goods and food. This should not happen. After all, the Polish workers and peasants are bound up in their heavy toils and concern for the country's future.

The cares of workers should be the cares of peasants and vice versa. Our party will be even more active in stressing the issue of the worker-peasant alliance, all the more so since -- in line with its ideology and traditional activities -- the PZPR is obliged to render comprehensive assistance to the broad sections of the poorer peasants and rural people.

[Question] Comrade Romanik, I think you are an optimist.

[Answer] I base my optimism on a stock of personal and collective experience. They tell me and prove that there is no reasonable alternative to socialist Poland and that our country's future depends on the work and attitudes of all of us. Any other reasoning leads us into a blind alley.

We are all aware of our difficulties, which have been intensified by the imperialist forces' brutal economic and political interference. On the other hand, we are aware of the fraternal support of our Soviet friends and other socialist countries, which means that we are not alone. To me the tightening of cooperation with the socialist camp is an opportunity for the country to rapidly overcome its crisis and to consistently develop its economy and social life.

ARMY DAILY: NO RETURN TO PRE-MARTIAL LAW STATE

AU271530 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23/24 Oct 82 p 1

[Article signed M.N. "There Is No Return to the Past"]

[Text] Anyone who is not directed by preconceived prejudices or bad intentions must admit that much has been achieved during the 10 months of martial law. Above all, the activity of destructive forces, which were damaging the structure of the socialist state and threatening the spread of anarchy, have been radically cut short. The workers class did not submit to demagogic and hostile propaganda activities. Thanks to this, the plants which do possess a sufficient supply of raw materials, are achieving, or even exceeding their production plans. There are enough goods to cover ration quotas. People are gradually being freed from the shopping line nightmare. A few more industrial goods are appearing on shop shelves, though still very slowly.

The visible symptoms of economic stability also confirm the statistical indications. A significant fact was noted in August: A check in the decline in industrial productivity, and for the first time in 18 months the indicators of the economic "barometer" pointed up. A 4-percent growth in production was noted in September. Gradually but continually we are joined by new advocates of the idea of national understanding. Citizens' committees of national understanding, which came about spontaneously, created conditions for the emergence of a socially valuable initiative by the name of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. The embryo and first cells of the reborn trade union movement are in formation.

All those who are guided by essential good, manifest a creative inventiveness in professional labor and social activity and do not spare any energy in the pursuit of progress in the normalization of life and in overcoming the crisis in our country. Doubts and even frequent opposition to state and social initiatives and enterprises do of course arise during such a difficult process. These are natural and understandable reactions. Unpleasant experiences also serve to warn us against an uncritical acceptance of everything which is new. We cannot therefore wonder at the objections which have been submitted during the course of the implementation of the economic reform, the differences of opinion during the formation of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and also other questions which are of keen interest to society. Mature social opinions and decisions on specific matters dealing with individual plants, communities, regions and ultimately the country itself, can only be formed during authentic and honest discussions. And it is in this way that a democratic method of solving smaller and greater problems becomes a citizen's right despite the existence of martial law. Therefore, prejudices against the measures our state has taken toward a normalization of the sociopolitical and economic situation are gradually disappearing.

There are those, however, both at home and abroad, who see defeat in the normalization process. And it is precisely they who have during the past 10 months constantly been striving for a return to the pre 13 December 1981 situation, that is to say to a period of permanent social unrest, increasing anarchy and the plunging of the country into an economic crisis.

The most astounding fact is that it is the people who never had anything to do with the trade union movement, like the adventurists of the workers defense committee [KDR], or the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], overt counterrevolutionaries and people from other illegal groups which receive moral, propagandistic and financial support from Western anti-communist centers, who wish to revive the past. A powerful machine for the creation and dissemination of lies, whose aims are the provocation of the workers class to public demonstrations is in existence. The tremendous efforts of these political diversionists have now, however, brought the intended effects. The workers class, however badly it may feel the effects of the crisis, still understands that strikes and other public demonstrations which anarchize the life of society can only deepen the crisis and therefore worsen the situation for the workers and the whole of society.

The awareness of this usually leads to diversive demagogies ending in fiascoes. Working people know the saying about the "bad doctor who gives medicine which is worse than the illness." The slander which is spread by the so-called underground is immediately disseminated by centers of anti-Polish diversionary imperialism. But lies come to light in the course of time. This case confirms the old truth that there is no lie which will see old age, including the lies prepared by the "underground".

The certain groups of inexperienced youths who go out on the streets under the influence of this relentless propaganda also have nothing in common with the trade union movement. These young fanatics continue to play the old tune with the pig-headedness of a maniac and spin off the worn out record that formulates the same unrealistic demands, which have not only been cancelled out by martial law but also by life itself, for a return of the situation prior to 13 December 1981, despite the obvious defeats suffered by those who in reality despise the workers class and scorn its interests. These are dreams and irresponsible aspirations which can only complicate the process of normalization and could in the same way serve to extend the period of martial law.

It would therefore be good if all the resident and foreign "defenders" of the interests of the workers class and the steadfast "knights of independence" were to take a careful look around, and were good enough to notice that the new, in form and content, principles of sociopolitical and professional life and the control of the economic activities are growing in strength, and broadening and winning more followers every day.

It would also be good if they were to remember the words of the poet who said that "there is no miracle which can bring obsolete forms back into existence."

SZCZECIN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS PLENUM

AU281555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 82 p 4

[PAP report: Plenary session of the patriotic association "Grunwald"]

[Text] The plenary session of the national administration of the patriotic association "Grunwald" and the third national historical conference of this association entitled "White Eagles Above the Order" took place at the castle of Pomerian princes in Szczecin. Reports were dedicated to the emergence and the armed exploits of the people's Polish Army between 1943-1945 as well as to contemporary aspects of the May 1945 victory and the return of Poland to the land of the Piast dynasty.

A resolution was adopted which expressed full support for the idea and activities of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN THIRD QUARTER ASSESSED

PM260841 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 82 p 4

["Report on the government's achievements in the third quarter of 1982 (submitted by the Government Press Bureau)" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] AT A SESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON 7 AUG THIS YEAR, THE "COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WORK PROGRAM FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1982" WAS PUBLISHED. THE TASKS INCLUDED IN THE "PROGRAM" EMBRACE PROBLEMS ESSENTIAL FOR SAFEGUARDING THE NATIONAL EXISTENCE, OVERCOMING THE CRISIS AND CREATING FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

The principal issues were discussed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 21 July 1982. The main outlines of the government's work were published 12 August. This report concentrates on the implementation of the tasks arising from the "Council of Ministers Work Program for the Second Half of 1982," whose realization was envisaged for the third quarter of this year, as well as certain additional tasks.

1. Measures To Increase Industrial Production and Transform National Economy

The country's economic situation is the main object of the government's attention. On 26 July the Council of Ministers evaluated the realization of the central plan for the year in the first half of 1982, together with the realization of the operational plans. It was ascertained that economic difficulties were still persisting, caused, among other things, by insufficient productivity, difficulties with supplies, backlogs from the previous year, inadequate cooperation links and shortcomings in the transportation and construction industries. Detailed resolutions resulting from this evaluation and aimed at improving the economic results in the second half of 1982 were adopted by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The decline in industrial production has been checked in many basic branches of industry, and the work of extractive industry has improved considerably.

The Council of Ministers outlined the alternative draft principles of the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1983-85, with advance projection of strategic areas until 1990, and -- within the framework of those alternatives -- the preliminary principles for the central plan for 1983. The principles of the national socioeconomic plan are based on the program for overcoming the crisis, and they also take into account new factors resulting from the development of the sociopolitical situation. Social consultation on the principles is nearing completion, and its results will serve to help elaborate the national socioeconomic plan. The Council of Ministers specified the enterprises which are obliged to draw up plans for 1983-85. The plans drawn up by the enterprises will constitute important information material in the final elaboration of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85. Work has also started on the preparation of the draft state budget, draft balance of payments and draft balance of the population's income and expenditure for 1983.

On 17 September the government Presidium assessed the results of Poland's foreign trade. Progress was ascertained in the utilization of the industry's free production capacities and joint investments, and an improvement was noted in the realization of goods deliveries to Poland and in the structure of these deliveries -- featuring an increase in the proportion of raw and other materials and market commodities and a decrease in imports of machines and installations. The socialist countries share in the continuation of the 30 suspended construction projects in Poland's machine-building, light, chemical and metallurgical industries was also subjected to analysis. Further work will be carried out in this field. Analyses show that a considerable shift has taken place in Poland's foreign trade in favor of cooperation with the socialist countries.

In examining Poland's economic and trade cooperation with nonsocialist countries, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee confirmed the opinion that, despite the restrictions forced upon it, Poland remains open to initiatives and offers of cooperation with other countries, particularly developing countries. Favorable conditions for galvanizing economic relations with Western countries could be created by the current negotiations with the Western banks on the rescheduling of our financial obligations for 1982.

On 3 September the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution concerning all centrally undertaken investment projects defining the principles governing their approval, planning and launching. The principle has been accepted of the application of identical rules governing the realization and the accounting of both the centrally undertaken investment projects and those belonging to other categories, without any particular priorities being observed as to their realization and the provision of supplies. This is expected to eliminate the preferential treatment some of the investment projects are given at the expense of others, which past practice has shown to produce unfavorable effects.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE HAS: Evaluated the progress of the power plant overhaul campaign carried out by the power industry for the benefit of professional establishments and industrial enterprises, as well as the results of the action taken to satisfy the demand for spare parts for the mining and power industries;

Evaluated the state of the preparations for fall and winter transportation and examined draft solutions aimed at ensuring that effective measures are taken against prolonged detention of railroad rolling stock and its deterioration;

Defined the principles of the project for improving the utilization of urban transport vehicles and of its technological base.

A series of undertakings aimed at ensuring compensation for power shortages has been accepted and is currently being implemetned.

Progress was noted in the adaptation of the product range of the wood and paper industries to the domestic raw materials base. Evaluation is pending on the situation in the pulp and paper industry, and of the proposals put forward for its modernization in the years 1982-85.

Proposals concerning the utilization of the temporarily suspended investment projects and reductions in the production of investment goods require further study. Examination of the activity of Polish emigre enterprises has been postponed until November 1982.

II. Rationalization of Agriculture and Food Economy -- The Foundation of the Nation's Food Supply

The most important problem in the third quarter of this year was to secure favorable conditions for efficient and quick harvesting of crops and for their full utilization. On 19 July the government Presidium examined a report on the state of preparations for the grain harvest and the harvest of other crops and set the principles governing state purchases of cereals in 1982 and the provision of vegetables, fruit and potatoes for individual and collective customers in the fall of 1982. Enterprises have been instructed to provide their workforces with potatoes and fruit purchased directly from producers. The balance sheet of cereals and animal feeds for the 1982-1983 economic year was assessed, and the principles were set for a planned increase in state purchases of cereals to 5.5 million tons from the 1982 harvest, with farmers being guaranteed, among other things, supplies of fodder at the rate of 60kg per 100 kg of cereals sold to the state; also, some imports of cereals and fodder were planned to meet the population's consumption demand and stock-raisings fodder requirements.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS:

Fixed regulated prices for state purchases and sales of potatoes and basic vegetables, in order to protect customers from speculation in the vegetable market;

Established a winter reserve plan for vegetables, fruit and potatoes to meet the market demand for the 1982-1983 season;

Obtained the full procurement of fruit and vegetables from the producers, and made full use of them in the fruit and vegetable processing industry;

Raised the standard of quality of procured milk, with the aim of improving the quality of milk and dairy products.

In accordance with a decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers between 9 and 14 August, army operational control groups, together with Supreme Chamber of Control inspectors and state and economic administration workers, carried out comprehensive control checks in all voivodships on the preparation for and progress of the harvest and of state purchases of cereals and the provision of supplies for the farming population. The findings of the control checks showed that the progress of this year's harvest was satisfactory, but they also revealed numerous shortcomings, both in the servicing and the supplying of farming communities with basic articles. The checks also disclosed many manifestations of wastage and economic mismanagement. As a result of the control checks immediate action was taken to rectify the discovered shortages and irregularities.

Disciplinary and employment-affecting measures were taken in respect of persons who were found guilty of gross negligence.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee acquainted itself with the hitherto obtained results of the undertakings aimed at intensification of state purchases of agricultural produce in return for industrial articles and commodities, and recommended a further increase in the production of goods for the needs of agriculture, in particular of basic tools and agricultural machines.

The results of all these undertakings will be reassessed in November 1982.

WORK IS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS ON THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS:

The Management of Urbanized Land bill that will adopt the principles according to which expropriation can be applied in isolated cases where there is sufficient economic justification, and retain the principle of adding, insofar as this proves feasible, replacement landed property to arable land in current exploitation;

The Council of Ministers resolution on the proposed changes in the insurance system in agriculture.

III. The Implementation of Economic Reform Solutions

The state of implementation of the economic reform in the first half of 1982 was assessed by the Council of Ministers on 27 September, with the joint participation of 17 state enterprises and the Consultative Economic Council. The latter submitted an assessment of the report prepared by the government plenipotentiary.

The Council of Ministers approved the performance of enterprises and state administration organs to date in implementing the economic reform and reaffirmed that the government's continued effective action will be consistently aimed at restructuring the system of the functioning of the economy to speed up the process of overcoming the economic crisis.

The suggestions and proposals for action that have emerged from the discussions on the implementation of the economic reform will constitue the foundations for continued perfecting of the reform's solutions.

To achieve this goal it is above all necessary to perfect the proposed system solutions [rozwiazania systemowe] in foreign trade leading to increased imports and the rationalization of exports, to sort out the price system by basing it on mechanisms which will prevent unjustified price raises, to perfect the system of taxation, to intensify work on the comprehensive reform of the wages system, to practice economic management of raw and other materials and energy resources and to strive to improve productivity as well as the quality of goods produced.

IN PERFECTING THE INDIVIDUAL SOLUTIONS OF THE REFORM, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS:

Approved a resolution on the adaptation of the general terms of sales and deliveries between units of the socialized economy to the demands of the economic reform, and above all to the self-management and self-financing of state enterprises.

Determined the directions of changes in the system of functioning of state-owned enterprises in 1983, providing for the following adjustment: sorting out the prices system and preventing unjustified increases in agreed prices and regulated prices; stimulating enterprises' interest in making better use of their production potential; achieving a better combination of the fiscal and motivational functions of the taxation system; reinforcing motivation mechanisms; ensuring more effective economic measures whereby state administration organs can influence the decisions of enterprises; adapting better the principles of supply of materials and technology to the goals, conditions and mechanisms of the functioning of the economy; and, finally, a more elastic system of providing enterprises with foreign currency resources.

Amended the resolution concerning the drawing up of a list of commodities and services for which regulated prices are to be charged, in that it extended the list to include semi-finished products and sub-assembly products manufactured in the cooperative system to prevent finished product prices being raised too high.

Conditions were specified for workers' self-management bodies resuming their activity. The Council of Ministers obliged the founding bodies in enterprises to speed up decisions in this matter. The general conditions were elaborated for agreements concerning draft planning projects for the construction industry and the realization of major investment projects, construction works and construction repairs. Work is continuing on this subject.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE COMPLETED EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM, THE FOLLOWING ASSESSMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF THE YEAR:

Effectiveness of the undertakings aimed at changing the employment structure, accompanied by proposals for further work;

Standard of work discipline under martial law and economic reform conditions;

Price system for articles of cultural use and for cultural services.

Work on the draft on the principles of salvaging the economy of state-owned enterprises and on insolvency procedures has been passed for consultation: the new text of this draft act is currently being discussed on a public debate.

IV. Realization of Social Expectations in the Field of Health Protection, Employment and Social Welfare.

On 17 August the Council of Ministers examined a report on the state of health of the population and assessed the state of realization of health protection and social welfare programs.

It was ascertained that the general state of health of the population has improved (the incidence of infectious diseases has dropped, as has the infant mortality rate). The number of hospital beds has gone up. Increased resources have been allocated for the needs of social welfare. On 19 August the Council of Ministers Economic Committee examined the state of realization of national health service construction projects and found a series of shortcomings in this area. On 17 September the government Presidium carried out an assessment of supplies of pharmaceutical products. It was decided to transfer hard currency resources for imports of ready-made medicines and components for their production in Poland. Decisions were also taken to subsidize the building of hospitals in 1983 from the state budget. This will apply mainly to hospitals built from the resources of the national health protection fund. It was decided to increase the procurement of domestic raw materials for the production of medicines.

Work is continuing on regularizing the wages system. The principles of the system have been examined and passed on for social consultation. The fundamental principle of the new system will be the strengthening of the motivational function of wages in the national economy.

Work has been completed on draft acts of great social significance. THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE SEJM OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:

A draft act on the general provision of pensions for employees and their families envisaging the restructuring of the whole system of old-age pensions and invalidity pensions, and including in particular: the gradual elimination of the old portfolio system of old-age pensions and invalidity pensions; the introduction of a system of annual increases in pension benefits in line with the average wage rise; the calculation of the level of pension benefits on the basis of long-term employees; better terms of employment of old-age pensioners and invalidity pensioners.

Annotations to the deputies' draft act on social insurance for individual farmers aimed at adjusting the proposed legal regulations to the incomes profile of the farming community, the state's economic situation and the general principles of social policy for the farming community;

A draft update of the alimony fund act, proposing an increase in alimony benefits and an extension of the category of persons entitled to benefit from them.

In addition to the curriculum of work for the second half of the year, the Council of Ministers submitted proposals to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic suggesting the following changes to be introduced to the War and Military Invalidity Pensions Act: an increase in pensions for invalids and their families, with special priority given to cases in which the pension constitutes the sole means of support; guaranteeing those invalids who are eligible for old-age pension the right to draw the full invalidity pension they had been getting during their period of employment; increased nursing care allowance; an extension of the range of additional benefits, such as, for example, travel allowances. The Council of Ministers introduced legal grounds for both allowing and encouraging those pensioners who had opted for early retirement in 1981 to take up work and widened their opportunities to remain in gainful employment without waiving their entitlement to draw pension.

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers raised the lowest wage drawn by employees in the socialized economy to Z5,400 and granted to all those employees, old-age pensioners and invalidity pensioners who draw increased family allowance a single bonus of Z2,000 per each dependent, to those old-age and invalidity pensioners whose pensions are not higher than Z3,500 per month, a single bonus of Z3,000, and to Group III invalids, Z2,000. On 9 July 1982, after having examined a report on the conditions of labor safety and hygiene, the government Presidium obliged ministers, chiefs of central offices and voivodas to effect an improvement in labor safety and hygiene.

Outside the curriculum for the second half of 1982, the Council of Ministers determined the principles for remunerating certain groups of employees of nonproduction establishments.

The Council for Family Matters examined the issues of the assistance given to children in the field of health protection and of the meeting of all essential requirements for their continued health and development, as well as the state of the basic health protection system. These topics will also be discussed by the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee.

Work is underway on the draft act on the realization of the third stage of the family allowance reform. The basic principles of the draft provide for the following changes: extending the category of persons for whom the allowance can be drawn and the determining of a uniform system of paying the allowance to families of employees and to old-age and invalidity pensioners. The draft act will be submitted for public consultation.

V. More Effective Control Over Market Situation

IN THE FIELD OF REGULATION OF MARKET ISSUES, THE FOLLOWING MEASURES WERE TAKEN

The rules for the sale of rationed articles were made uniform and separate local rationing was abolished; also, the system of steered sales of scarce and sought-after durables was introduced as a temporary measure;

Conditions were laid down for securing market supplies of meat and meat products until the end of this year, maintaining the ration norms at the present level;

The possibility was created for an additional issue of 1 kg of sugar per person in the third quarter, and it was made possible to buy sugar on the meat ration card, at the exchange rate of 1.5 kg of sugar instead of 1 kg of meat;

Regulated prices were introduced for fruit and vegetables;

Work has started on undertakings aimed at reducing the range of such rationed goods as cigarettes, alcohol, grain products and cleaning agents.

To achieve increased production of market commodities, a further reduction was recommended in the production of investment goods and articles whose production consumes large quantities of power and materials.

With the aim of improving the socioeconomic situation in the country and counteracting the creation of an excessively wide incomes differential within society, the Council of Ministers has started work on the regulation of tax policy principles. The equalizing tax decree was issued which rules that all basic pay in excess of Z17,000 per month will be taxed on a progressive scale. The basic pay serving for the calculation of the tax due will not include remuneration for work on free Saturdays and other free days. Work is in progress on the draft equalizing tax act and on improving the tax control system with regard to private persons' incomes.

In addition, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee completed its preliminary assessment of the control system designed to evaluate the principles of incomes taxation of the population as to their effectiveness in checking excessive building up of incomes and determining the correct principles of taxation policy relating to the nonagricultural, nonsocialized economy.

In October 1982 the government Presidium will examine the submitted proposals concerning the principles for achieving incomes parity between city and countryside.

On 17 September 1982 the government Presidium discussed the government's tasks arising from the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and emphasized the fact that the phenomenon of the growing market instability creates opportunities for some persons to amass wealth in proportions which are unjustified and which offend the sense of social justice. Increased effort was recommended in the struggle against speculation, along with the introduction of new methods and forms of combatting it, including the participation of workers' representatives in actions directed against speculation.

This subject was discussed at length at the 24 September conference with the voivodas and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee, where the lines of action were mapped out.

Work continues on the draft proposal to amend and update the trading act. It is aimed at perfecting organizational structures and increasing the independence of self-management bodies as well as organizational discipline in the trade and in nonsocialized services.

VI. Preparations for 1982-82 Winter

The Council of Ministers economic committee assessed the readiness to face the coming winter of the technical and municipal services, in particular the power industry, the supplies services and urban transportation services. Detailed tasks were laid down in connection with preparing to meet the 1982-83 winter adequately, and the ministers responsible were obliged to eliminate the shortcomings which came to light.

IN ADDITION, IN OCTOBER THIS YEAR THE FOLLOWING ASSESSMENTS WILL BE MADE:

The power industry's readiness to face the winter and its proposed lines of development;

The transportation services' preparedness for the winter, with special emphasis on the state railroads;

The balance sheet for coal until the end of 1982;

The balance sheet for liquid fuels until the end of 1982 and for the first quarter of 1983.

Particular attention is given to providing supplies of fuel and rationed food products for the population.

VII. Increasing the Role of Youth in Overcoming Poland's Crisis

On 3 September 1982 the Council of Ministers drew up the main lines and tasks of educating children and young people in schools, following from the resolution adopted at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and the report on the conditions of young people's start in life and career opportunities. The adopted tasks, together with the timetable for their implementation, will constitute the basis for planning work in schools and will be submitted for wide-ranging public debate. The results of this debate will serve to work out a comprehensive document embracing all the aspects and problems of youth education and instruction, including, among others, the following topics; the methods and forms of educating and instructing the young people with regard to their age, psychological predispositions and environment; the principles of social education of the youth through work; defining the role of youth organizations and the form of young people's self-governing bodies.

Work is in progress on a program for improving the effectiveness of preschool social education work in the countryside, and for creating conditions for equal opportunities in schools in urban and agricultural areas. This problem is on the work agenda of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee.

The Council of Ministers approved the draft act on employing school and college graduates. Together with its accompanying draft executory regulations, this is now being prepared to be submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

In August the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee debated the new principles of the students' grants system and the principles of granting nonrepayable and repayable allowances proposed for introduction by the minister for science, higher education and technology.

An important contribution to solving the problems of the young generation was made by the Council of Ministers resolutions concerning the creation of the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs and the scope of Activity of the minister for youth affairs. The committee, together with the minister, will discuss the realization of the government's programmatic, coordinating and controlling function in shaping and implementing the state's policy with regard to the young generation. They will also be responsible for the creation of a wide-ranging program of consultation on matters concerning the young generation and will determine the principles of creating the framework for young people's participation, on a partnership basis, in the political, social and economic life of the country.

VIII. Continued Efforts To Improve State Administration's Work

The future act regulating the position of people's councils and local executive and administrative organs will significantly help the work of the local organs of state administration. Government representatives took part in work on the draft act. The Council of Ministers submitted its statement, based on the proposals filed by ministers and voivodas, to be included in the draft act on people's councils and local self-government currently being prepared by a Council of State commission. Work has started on its accompanying draft executory acts, to be prepared by the government.

In order to ensure that information is provided on society's reactions to the social and economic tasks decided upon and implemented by the government, on 3 September the Council of Ministers created the Public Opinion Survey Center. Its duties will include reporting its own results and analyses to the government, and also carrying out public opinion surveys requested by the government.

DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:

Improving the organization and functioning of state administration;

The principles of cadre policy and professional training of top administrative cadres;

Reinforcing the control function of the appropriate organs within the state administration system;
The executory regulations appendant to the State Offices Employees Act.

All these will be subject of a debate at an October session of the Council of Ministers.

On 27 September the Council of Ministers assessed the results of the control of the government legislative program. In the course of setting the legislation in order, the Council of Ministers repealed 753 normative acts out of the 2,500-plus resolutions and decisions adoped by the Council of Ministers, the government Presidium and the previous Council of Ministers Economic Committee. The chief and central administration organs repealed 4,863 legislative acts representing 30.5 percent of the total number of departmental legislative acts.

On the government's initiative, in the course of the first 9 months of 1982 the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic adopted 38 acts. In the first half of 1982, the Council of Ministers adopted 176, and in the third quarter of 1982, 90 decrees and resolutions.

In July the Council of Ministers issued a decree specifying in detail the scope of activity of the prices inspectorate, its internal organization and the principles and procedures of its work in controlling prices. Work is in progress on draft acts and executory regulations scheduled in the government's program of legislative work.

The question of the work of local administration was the subject of debate at the 24 September conference with the voivodas and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee. Attention was called to the need to perfect the service function of the administration, its efficacy in solving local problems and dealing with citizens' affairs, and above all in the sphere of seeking out capacities and initiatives which can help increase the production of market goods, creating optimal work and social conditions for the workforces, effective coordination of control actions and prompt and thorough attention to the citizens' complaints and proposals.

IX. Social Concerns, Science and Education

An assessment was published of the state of realization of the social agreements. In August the state administration managerial aktiv presented this assessment at meetings with the workforces of the larger enterprises.

The Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee studied questions of public order and safety and of combatting various phenomena of social pathology, in particular alcoholism, social parasitism, demoralization of minors and juvenile delinquency. On 16 September 1982 the minister of internal affairs presented a report to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on the state of order and security in the country.

Poland's noneconomic cooperation with foreign countries and questions concerning organized and individual employment outside the country for Polish citizens were debated by the government Presidium on 17 September. Poland's willingness was reaffirmed to carry out scientific and cultural cooperation with other countries, based on full respect for each country's respective commitments and for the principles laid down in the CSCE declaration, of which Poland is a signatory. Attention was called to instances of discrimination against Poland by Western states. Certain forms of employment outside Poland for Polish citizens will be continued, taking into account the situation in the internal labor market and the country's real interests. After examining the question of individual travel by Polish citizens to nonsocialist countries, the government Presidium recommended that the extent of foreign travel by Polish citizens be defined, aimed at answering their needs and expectations as well as the needs and capabilities of the country. The principles for modification of passport-granting policy to be submitted to the government were also worked out.

On 25 August this year the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee approved the results of the evaluation of scientific work programs, designed to adjust scientific research to the needs of the economy and the national culture, with particular stress laid on the need for anti-import measures. This task of adjusting scientific and research work and construction back-up facilities to the current needs of the economy was outlined in detail. Work on the draft acts on institutes of science and research, on the Polish Academy of Sciences and on academic degrees and titles is nearing completion.

In September this year the Council of Ministers Economic Committee was presented with proposals concerning the concentration of available funds on selected short-term construction investments designed to serve the social needs of higher education institutions, at the cost of other investments. Evaluation of development programs for the production of research apparatus and research automation equipment, as well as the results of a review of the achievements in science and technology, were deferred to a later date.

The book council assessed the progress in book publishing, where the production of books had risen by 25 percent.

On 16 August the Council of Ministers examined the state of preparation for the new school year and the Council of Ministers Economic Committee assessed the supply of schools with schoolroom and educational equipment, textbooks and other articles for schoolchildren and college youth.

Appropriate conclusions were drawn and decisions adopted in these matters. The Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs was presented with documents to assess the results of the vacation recess for schoolchildren and college youth. Good rest conditions and adequate care provided for schoolchildren and college youth were ascertained, as well as sufficient provision of supplies and an entertaining program for leisure time. The finding of this assessment will be applied in the planning of better programs for the winter recess and the summer vacation of 1983.

IN PRESENTING THIS SUCCESSIVE REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND ITS RELATED ORGANS, THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU IS DEMONSTRATING THE CONSISTENCY WITH WHICH THE CUSTOM, INTRODUCED BY ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, OF GIVING ACCOUNT BEFORE SOCIETY OF THE COMMITMENTS UNDERTAKEN, IS BEING PUT INTO PRACTICE. THE POPULATION'S DIFFICULT LIVING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PRESSURE EXERTED ON OUR COUNTRY, OBLIGE ALL STATE ORGANS AND ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES TO INTENSIFY THEIR WORK, TO MANAGE THEIR RESOURCES IN AN ECONOMIC WAY AND TO ACT WITH JUSTICE AND GOOD EFFECT. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS GOAL SHOULD BE SERVED ALSO BY THE SOCIAL APPRAISAL OF THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHOSE NECESSARY PREREQUISITE IS THE PROFFERING OF THE NECESSARY INFORMATION.

DAILY ON DANGERS TO PARTY WORK EFFICIENCY

AU271828 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Kazimierz Morawski article: "Observations on Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The community is coming into less conflict with the party concerning the formation of programs, the adoption of resolutions and the making of decisions than concerning the party's implementation of programmatic tasks. This is the conflict which paints the party's picture.

We often ask in amazement why it is that some circles are indifferent to a party initiative that is obviously correct, and we ascertain that this attitude emerges from the criticism of the activities of certain persons carrying party membership cards or from the sluggishness of a party cell from whom everyone had expected a quick reaction.

Faith in the Control Function of Resolutions

The checks carried out by the Central Auditing Commission and by local auditing commissions bring many such observations. It is the complex checks made by voivodship organizations that have revealed the practice, not resulting from ill will, of shaping and adopting correct resolutions without the right guarantees for their implementation. Accompanying this is the belief by the aktivs and the apparatus in the effectiveness of the resolutions and the practice of introducing the spirit of party political work into the organization of many conferences and meetings which are later not continued in the thoughts, talks and activities of given workers' circle. That is why it is worth devoting more time during the current accountability campaign to such problems as the style of day-to-day activity by party cells and basic party organizations, the way tasks are set, carried out and accounted for and the effectiveness of the methods used to carry them out.

Such basic issues as these are becoming particularly important today when the party has a clear program and knows the conditions necessary to implement it. So the battle is not being waged over what to do, but how to implement the program and draw the community closer to making a joint effort with the party.

Close to People

The ninth congress set the party the task of improving its style and methods of action as an element of socialist renewal. Work style is a broad concept, but also a very concrete one. It involves concern for people's affairs and their opinions, demands, criticisms and complaints.

It is not only a question of receiving people with something to say, devoting time to them, answering letters or taking care of justified demands, it is also a question of conducting a conversation the correct way and a question of how much party involvement, warmheartedness and desire to understand things the person detects during the conversation.

Showing people how much the party is interested in some problem does not only mean showing them the number of meetings and talks that have taken place concerning this problem. It also means making sure that subsequent stages in improving the situation occur. An intelligent principle is one that not only makes itself felt from the rostrum and during reports, but one that is also apparent when a colleague with whom one works and the people with whom one lives are told the truth.

A party work style also involves knowing how to set tasks. It often happens that we set so many of them that lower party cells become inundated with them, with the inevitable result that these tasks are only dealt with superficially or sometimes even verbally. We also rarely ask ourselves the question inside the party: What is it exactly you intend to do to help implement a concrete decision made by a factory or municipal committee? Even more rarely do party members talk to their nonparty colleagues about party worries and about a party committee's hard work on various problems. It is conversations exactly like these that should be an intelligent encouragement.

Party people should use straightforward language, understandable to a worker and a peasant. They should converse more and make fewer speeches.

Threatening Signs

Only democratic forms of party functioning make it possible to overcome negative factors such as fear of taking risks and of making innovations, unwillingness to make acquaintances, attempts to achieve a monopoly out of an authority assigned to a particular function and defensive attitudes toward every criticism. Observing democratic forms and methods of activity will lead to a growth in individual and group initiative, a feeling of joint participation and joint responsibility, and a correct atmosphere in personal relations.

Of the factors which impede the party's democratic functioning, the main ones are a weakness in ideological thinking, organizational disintegration, loose ties between party members of a failure to perceive the party as a community, a restriction on primary party organization controls over party cells or a failure by them to exercise these controls, the adoption of primary party organizations powers by narrow groups of activists, a lack of proper control by elected party cells over the work of the party apparatus, a lack of care for or incorrect methods of achieving a growth in the party ranks, a lack of flexibility in adapting forms and methods of action to suit changing circumstances, and taking on the authority of other bodies and interfering with the decisions of the party and state apparatus.

When checking the ways in which resolutions are implemented and the party's work style, the Central Auditing Commission can observe many phenomena which, though still not serious ones, carry the danger of irregularities occurring.

Among these is the tendency to aim some activities not at achieving long-term educational results, but at achieving a clear propaganda and information effect. The tendency also often appears to "mark down" some tasks that have been undertaken as if they have already achieved positive results, and there is also the exaggerated ease with which resolutions are adopted but are still not definite and precise enough to be checked.

An Inclination Which Is Lacking

There is no question that if the party wants to exercise its proper control function over social processes and the state, it must be willing to submit itself to control and to make better use of its statutory powers in this sphere. However, the party is not very inclined to submit itself to control.

The PZPR statute which was adopted at the ninth extraordinary congress and the regulations of the Central Auditing Commission and of the Central Party Control Commission give control and self-control within the party the role they deserve. However, practice still differs quite often from these compulsory regulations. The organizational-control activity of auditing commissions is aimed above all at checking the effectivenness of party activity and the party's consistency in implementing its own resolutions.

We intend to bring about honest opinions on the results of controls and we are undertaking internal party discussion on the results of audits. We believe that showing the party ranks and the community that the party is ready to submit itself to control is a guarantee for order, efficiency and the elimination of discrepancies in activity. Above all, however, this control is an important condition for the party to regain confidence in its own strength and the confidence of society.

PRESS OFFICE STATEMENT ON CIOSEK-WALESA TALKS

LD282154 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 28 Oct -- In connection with publications which appeared recently in Western press and concerning the course of conversation which Minister Stanislaw Ciosek had with Lech Walesa, the government press office made the following statement for a PAP journalist:

It is true that Minister Stanislaw Ciosek had a talk with Lech Walesa early in October, just as he had with chairmen of other trade unions. The aim of those talks, as in the case of the talks with the International Labour Office in Geneva, was to inform those concerned about the draft law on trade unions which was submitted to the Sejm (parliament). Despite the suspension of trade unions, it seemed proper to inform officially the heads of those unions about the intended legislative acts with respect to trade unions in Poland.

During the talks Minister Ciosek presented, discussed and handed over the draft law without demanding his vis-a-vis [as received] to take a stand on the issue. Such was the character of Minister Ciosek's talk with Lech Walesa. The conversation was carried out in the presence of persons accompanying both Minister Ciosek and Lech Walesa (a priest, Walesa's confessor). The participants in the meeting agreed as to the working and private, rather than public, character of the conversation.

Hence, no communique was issued on the course of the conversation.

Information published by Western media about the alleged proposals made to Lech Walesa by representatives of the Polish Government are not borne out by facts. No conditions or proposals were put to Walesa. Lech Walesa has access to information about the situation in Poland and the world to the same extent as all Polish citizens have, and is able to shape by himself his stand on current events, without any suggestions on the part of the authorities.

The reports concerning the course of this conversation punblished in the West are simply not true.

ILLEGAL ACTIVIST INTERROGATED, RELEASED

LD282004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that Dariusz Kobzdej, an activist of the illegal Young Poland Movement organization, has given himself up to the Citizens' Militia headquarters in Gdansk.

He was the chairman of the Gdansk committee for the defense of those imprisoned for their convictions, affiliated with the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk. He has been in hiding since 13 December last year. After answering questions, he was released.

FORMER KRAKOW EDITOR ASSESSES MOOD IN POLAND

PM281603 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Krakow -- Despair and Resistance"]

[Text] Krakow -- Dejection, bitterness and disappointment are possibly felt more acutely in Karol Wojtyla's city than elsewhere. Here more than anywhere else, people had believed in the impossible. The historical compromise between the nation, the socialist government, between the party, the church and Solidarity, was virtually already a reality here before 13 December. Thus people were completely dumbfounded and the distress is all the greater.

The distress can also be heard when talking to people. An eminent Catholic told me: "The government has destroyed the chances of future dialogue by outlawing Solidarity. Henceforth this government is merely tolerated by the country, as you would put up with an epidemic. And the chances of a reconciliation between the nation and the socialist authorities are being reduced every day."

Another intellectual expressed the opinion that the degree to which the government represents the country has fallen to zero: "The people no longer regard it as their government, but as a foreign government which solely represents Moscow and could not give a damn about Poland's well-being."

Loyal Solidarity Members

As can be seen, people in Krakow do not mince their words. That was confirmed in a long interview which I had with Maciej Szumowski. During the happy period before 13 December, Mr Szumowski was chief editor of the Krakow party organ GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and in a short time he turned it into the best newspaper in the country.

Maciej Szumowski was, of course, ousted immediatley after 13 December. Half of his editorial team suffered the same fate. They now do what they can. Szumowski himself still writes an occasional article in a small monthly and expects to be expelled from the party by next Friday.

That does not prevent him from saying what he thinks and, with his characteristic courage which makes him, with former jornalists association chairmen Stefan Bratkowski, a symbol of and a credit to our profession. He said: "Of course, you can quote me. I have nothing to hide."

He stressed the fact that the Nowa Huta disturbances are an innovation because Poland's biggest industrial enterprise has always been particularly calm. On 13 May a peaceful demonstration in Krakow's market square was brutally repressed. The young demonstrators were pursued and beaten in cafes, private houses and even in the attics of the houses. They have now realized that it is better to demonstrate with the workers in Nowa Huta's open spaces. The workers confirmed their determination to me: "We are now planning the national strike on 10 November," they told me. "Solidarity is our trade union. We are and will remain loyal to it."

The best proof of that is the fact that only 100 of the 36,000 workers in Nowa Huta have so far joined the new trade union cell.

"The present leaders," Mr Szumowski said, "are perhaps reformists deep down inside. But what does that achieve?

They constantly give way to the 'hardliners' and pursue their policy making one compromise after another. In the end the hardliners will merely have to topple them with a flick of the finger."

A Parallel Life

What will the future be? The former chief editor thinks it will probably be possible to "pacify" the workers, "to bring them to their knees through hunger at a time when the loss of a job means, for example, the withdrawal of food tickets." But it will be impossible to do that with young people: "The government has nothing to give or promise the young people. It is not even in a position to buy them."

The prominent Catholic already cited shares that opinion: "The church," he told me, "will take refuge with the country in rebuilding a parallel life in all spheres, including the economic sphere, and the government will wander in a vacuum in which there will no longer be anything but repression and the militiaman's billy club."

The church is more than ever a refuge and consolation. The government could not have more effectively consolidated the ties between the church and the whole nation. That is one more reason, I was told at Cardinal Macharski's residence, for making every effort to prevent bloodshed: "It is essential to conserve the nation's vital force, to regroup it and prepare for the future."

People in Krakow have a rather gloomy view of that future. Even a professor at the Jagiellonian University, who has remained in the party and is still loyal to the government, is not very optimistic and only sees salvation in a transformation of the political class.

Another intellectual was much more pessimistic: "I see a virtually inevitable risk of a tougher political line," the prominent Catholic who, moreover, said he does not see how the pope's visit could now take place, went further: "We are witnessing a return to the Leninism of the twenties, dictated by the Kremlin. An attempt is being made to implement here the tried and tested techniques of destroying the proletariat, the rural environment and the intelligentsia. But fortunately present-day Poland is not like Russia in the twenties!"

He too accepts the government team's "theoretical reformism," but he added: "But where can that reformism be seen in practice? The leaders are being increasingly drawn into repression by the very logic of events. Moreover the people around them are increasingly mediocre and increasingly cut off from the nation."

Inexhaustible Optimism

Nonetheless, as always in Poland, the springs of optimism are, fortunately, inexhaustible. Maciej Szumowski himself admitted: "This cannot last forever. In 5 or 10 years' time the government will be forced to be reconciled with the country. But it has now exhausted all its 'tricks,' those well-worn little maneuvers, and it will then have to accept a real historical compromise."

Professor (Jerschina) who handed in his party card after 13 December stated: "There can be no economic recovery without society's participation. The pressure of the economic situation will force the authorities to be more flexible. Otherwise, in 6 months or 1 year we will have a national insurrection which, owing to the increased poverty of the workers and the intelligentsia, will quite simply be a revolt caused by famine."

It is always possible to dream. As Mr Wozniakowski, editor of ZNAK, the Catholic publishing house, said: "Everything seems to be going badly but, as you know, the worst is never irremediable in this country and favorable surprises cannot yet be ruled out completely.

SPOKESMAN DENIES EXISTENCE OF TU MEMORANDUM

LD282044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban has stated the following: The Warsaw correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES, Christopher Bobinski, followed by some Western papers, agencies and radios, has reported that professors Janusz (Rejkowski) and Wladyslaw Markiewicz, on behalf of teams of government consultants, have sent a memorandum to Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, concerning trade union problems. This document is discussed by Radio Free Europe, among others.

I announce, states the government press spokesman, that this report is untrue. Neither Deputy Premier Rakowski nor any other government representative has received such a memorandum. I hope that editor Bobinski will correct the information.

At a press conference for foreign journalists on 19 October, I reported that lies are distributed. However, this statement has not been reflected in any publication.

The fact that explanations that do not conform to the Western press and radio propaganda line are ignored induces me to pass this correction to PAP.

This was a communique from the government press spokesman.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. MFN STATUS WITHDRAWAL

LD291214 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 28 Oct -- The Polish press agency PAP has been authorized to convey the following statement of the Government of the Polish People's Republic:

On October 27, President of the United States of America Ronald Reagan made the decision to suspend Poland's most favoured nation status. This is a successive step limiting Polish-American relations and infringing upon Poland's economic interests. It signifies a deterioration in the terms of trade exchange, and above all the Polish exports to the traditional American market. The decline in export potential will curtail Poland's payments capability and limit her capacity to import from the United States of America.

Similarly to economic restrictions applied earlier, including the withdrawal of fishing quotas, breach of the agreement on air transport, obstacles in the field of credit relations, the present decision aims directly at lowering the living standards of the Polish society. It also amounts to a breach by the United States of one more agreement which so far has been binding in bilateral relations.

The decision by the U.S. Government is at the same time a flagrant violation of many international agreements to which both Poland and the USA are parties. It violates international law, the U.N. Charter, the principles of the CSCE Final Act and the principles of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In an earlier announcement concerning the suspension of Poland's most favoured nation status made on 9 October, President Reagan resorted to well-known political rhetoric. Protesting against the announcement, Poland tabled the issue with GATT for examination. In this connection, the U.S. side, aiming to give its decision a semblance of legitimacy connected with the USA's participation in GATT, has tried to fabricate legal-formal arguments about Poland's failure to meet the obligation of increasing her imports as required by her GATT membership.

Poland was in fact not increasing her imports during the last three to four years but was actually forced to curb them. This was the result of not only her economic difficulties, but also the barriers erected by several Western states, the U.S. included, which limited her exports. Poland's economic situation was known to her partners. The understanding of this situation was reflected in the Paris agreement on the rescheduling of Poland's obligations, and in bilateral agreements. They too are known well to U.S. administration.

The American decision cannot be assessed in any other way than as a successive step in the policy of confrontation pursued by President Reagan who has been exploiting Polish affairs with a view to increasing international tension and limiting cooperation between the East and West.

The Polish Government firmly rejects the policy of blackmail and pressure and attempts at a dictate and emphatically repeats that in solving Polish problems it is guided solely by the supreme interest of the Polish nation and state.

Full responsibility for deterioration in Polish-American relations rests with the Government of the United States of America.

In official contacts with the U.S. side representatives of the Polish Government have repeatedly stated that the only basis for normal relations between the two countries can be full respect for the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of Poland and observance of other universally accepted norms of international law.

The Polish Government will consider steps it will deem proper to take in Polish-American relations and in the international forum in connection with the latest discriminatory decision by the Government of the United States of America towards the Polish People's Republic.

PAP ON U.S.'INTERFERENCE' VIA TRADE SANCTIONS

LD281038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Following earlier statements President Ronald Reagan has announced a proclamation which suspends the most favored nation (MFN) clause in trade with Poland. Stanislaw Glabinski, PAP Washington correspondent writes that this proclamation is without the slightest doubt a black document in the history of Polish-American relations; it is proof of the present U.S. Administration's will and, what is more, proof of hypocrisy. Reagan justifies the decision by saying that Poland failed to fulfill her obligations under the terms of the trade and tariffs agreement GATT which envisages an annual increase of 7 percent in Polish imports from countries covered by the agreement. The American side was aware of, however, and agreed with Poland's stance that the pledges undertaken by our country in the seventies have become totally unrealistic. In the presidential proclamation there are also arguments of a political nature which, as the PAP correspondent writes, constitute obvious interference by the U.S. administration in our country's internal affairs.

TRADE DELEGATION VISITS MALTA, AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD151448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Pawel Wasielewski report from Rome]

[Text] Polish-Maltese economic talks have ended in the capital of Malta, La Valletta. The Polish delegation was headed by Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade. The aim of the talks was to investigate the possibilities of broadening trade exchanges and economic cooperation between both countries.

During its stay in Malta the Polish delegation was received by Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister of Malta and minister for economic development; Minister of Parastatal and People's Investments Holland; Minister of Industry Grima; Deputy Minister of Trade (Zammita), and met with the management of many Maltese economic organizations and state enterprises, including the Malta development corporation, the state shipyard, the Enemalta power amalgamation and the Seamalta shipping association. As a result of the talks held and agreements reached, the Polish economic delegation signed a protocol at the end of its Maltese visit in which a considerable increase in mutual turnover is envisaged. It will apply particularly to supplies of Polish coal to Malta which will cover the island's entire needs for power industry coal, and to purchase by Poland of a wider range of Maltese goods and repair services for Polish merchant vessels operating in this region. In addition the Maltese side expressed interest in considerably increasing the employment of highly-valued Polish specialists in various fields. A delegation of [word indistinct] and Maltese (?companies) will shortly visit Poland in order to settle the details of the signed agreement.

CZYREK RECEIVES CUBA'S VILMA ESPIN 21 OCT

LD212146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek has received Vilma Espin, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Federation of Cuban Women. Minister [as heard] Czyrek informed the guest about the country's present sociopolitical situation, and the measures being taken by the party and the state authorities for further normalization of the sociopolitical and economic situation. Views were also exchanged on some problems of the international situation of interest to both parties.

WFDY Delegation 26 Oct

LD270032 Warsaw PAP in English 2625 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- Member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek today received a delegation of the leadership of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) headed by its chairman, representative of the Union of Democratic Youth of Lebanon, Valid Masri [spelling of name as received].

Czyrek briefed the guests on the current socio-political situation in this country and the efforts of the party and state authorities aimed at its stabilizing and overcoming the economic crisis.

Members of the delegation acquainted Jozef Czyrek with the current tasks of the WFDY. The federation's major task is to ensure the contribution of youth to the consolidation of world peace and security, they declared.

Also today the WFDY delegation was received by member of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Youth Affairs Andrzej Ornat and was acquainted with the directions of the state policy concerning youth after the 9th PUWP CC plenary meeting, and with progress in the implementation of the government's programme on improving young people's start in life and work.

Minister Ornat expressed appreciation for the stand of the WFDY recognizing the Polish problems as internal Polish matters.

WOZNIAK MEETS SED BERLIN COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD270302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] An opportunity to exchange party work experience was provided by the meeting between Marian Wozniak and the SED Berlin Committee delegation visiting Warsaw.

The broadening of direct cooperation between the works enterprises of Warsaw and Berlin was considered necessary. It was also stated that it is the concern of all socialist states to oppose the psychological war imposed by some Western countries.

POLISH COUPLE CHARGED WITH AIR PIRACY IN AUSTRIA

LD152148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The Polish couple who yesterday hijacked a Bulgarian passenger airliner TU-134 to Vienna have been charged with air piracy. This information was released by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. Twenty-eight year old (Zbigniew Purgal) and his wife will have their case heard by an Austrian court shortly. As is known, the plane with the remaining 68 persons on board returned to Warsaw this morning. The hijackers intended to hijack the plane to the FRG but landed in Vienna through lack of fuel.

WEST BERLIN SENTENCES POLISH HIJACKERS

LD282058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of the seven air pirates, who hijacked to West Berlin on 30 April an aircraft of the Polish airlines LOT which was flying from Wroclaw to Warsaw, ended today before the criminal chamber of the national court in West Berlin. Jerzy Zygmunt Zelichowski, the main initiator and organizer, was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. The same sentence was given to Lech Romanski, who fired two dangerous shots from a revolver seized from a security officer. Jerzy Owczarek, Slawomir Pietrzyk, Jan Tadeusz Piotrowski and Tadeusz Szajer were sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment. Zbigniew Michalczyk, the youngest of the seven, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

The penalties meted out are not very high since there is a minimum of 5 years' imprisonment for such a crime in West Berlin. The court took into account pleas by the defense aimed at politicizing this criminal offense.

ATTEMPTED OCCUPATION OF MEXICO CITY EMBASSY REPORTED

LD271924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] A several dozen-strong group of members of a Trotskyist organization attempted yesterday to occupy the Polish Embassy building in Mexico to protest the alleged repressions in Poland. After the arrival of Mexican police the group left the embassy premises.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic have requested the Mexican authorities to take appropriate steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.

BRIEFS

TRANSLOADING SOVIET RAW MATERIALS -- Transloading Soviet raw materials for our economy continues in Malaszewicz in Biala Podlaska Voivodship. During the past 24 hours about 20,000 tons of goods were transloaded onto Polish trains. They included 3,000 tons of diesel oil and 1,500 tons of cotton form this year's harvest. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Oct 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES U.S. DELEGATION 19 OCTOBER

AU252109 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 October meeting with U.S. delegation at the ninth session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council in Bucharest]

[Text] I want to greet all council members and to express my satisfaction with this session. I hope that the current meeting in Bucharest will identify new means of expanding Romanian-U.S. economic relations.

As is known, in the past 10 years, Romanian-U.S. economic relations have developed considerably. Exchanges in both directions exceeded $1 billion. We carried out cooperation ventures. I hope that such ventures will develop, although we must admit that the international economic situation has become rather complex. However, we believe that the economic crisis and the complex problems of the international economy will lead to intensifed cooperation designed to expand economic exchanges and to help overcome these difficult economic problems.

Romania wishes to further develop its relations with the United States in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, and, naturally, noninterference in internal affairs.

I will not now elaborate on Romania's economic problems since I know that they were discussed at the session. However, we are endeavoring to attain our objective, which is to become self-sufficient in energy and to cover more of our requirements for raw and other materials from our own resources and with our own forces.

At the beginning of this decade we decided that by 1990 we should become self-sufficient in energy. By 1983 we will cover over 90 percent of the required energy from domestic resources, and all energy requirements by 1985 -- I am referring to primary energy resources. After that consumption increases will depend on developing new energy resources and on nuclear power. As of 1986 we will even begin reducing gas consumption, and even oil consumption to a certain extent, simultaneously with reliance on nuclear power. Hence, despite the difficult conditions in the international economy -- or perhaps because of them -- we are making efforts to achieve the objective of self-sufficiency in energy.

Our agricultural resources have generally sufficed for our consumer requirements. We even exported certain agricultural products. We have now taken measures to develop agricultural production more markedly. We will thus cover all domestic consumer needs -- except, of course, for special products such as citrus fruits and coffee, which we do not grow -- and we hope to be in a position to export agricultural products again, even grain. This year we had very good crops.

About industry, I only wish to say that we currently have sufficient production facilities, and are now focusing on raising product quality and increasing economic efficiency.

As for foreign trade, our point of departure is not to have to resort to foreign loans under any circumstances. We naturally hope to repay our current foreign debt within a few years -- and I think we will manage to do so sooner than some people think -- and to achieve a firm economic balance in our foreign trade and cooperation activities.

In this spirit, we hope to find a means of expanding exchanges and cooperation, even production sharing, with the United States and with you -- and I know that many U.S. firms are represented here -- but on the basis of perfectly balanced exchange and of an even yearly balance of payments. In point of fact, we have already carried out such projects with certain firms. We have had good experiences with firms in other countries, with which cooperation was fruitful and the balance even. Whenever this principle was firmly observed things went very well.

We are ready to work with you to find new areas for expanding cooperation, but only on the basis of the above considerations and of an even balance of payments.

In this spirit I want once again to express our hope that the council will contribute to identifying such new means, and to developing our bilateral economic cooperation and exchanges.

At this meeting with you, members of an economic council, I will, of course, not speak in detail about international affairs. I must, however, mention Romania's concern about the grave international situation and about the intensification of the arms race. In point of fact, for a fruitful economic cooperation we need peace, detente and a policy based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, as well as an international trade free of obstacles and restrictions.

As far as we are concerned, we are firmly convinced that continuous increases in military spending has a negative effect on economic development and on international economic cooperation. That is compounded by the fact that the gaps between rich and poor countries have deepened, and that the developing countries are facing a very grave situation which reflects not only on them, but on the entire international economic situation.

As a developing socialist country, Romania belongs to the group of developing countries and is working together with them to solve problems to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order.

Nevertheless, I believe that precisely in view of the complex international economic problems, the session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council must devise ways of intensifying cooperation, and thus of contributing to the solution of the problems of underdevelopment.

Once again I want to express my satisfaction with the proceedings of the council's session in Bucharest, as well as our desire and hope that this session will identify additional resources for developing Romanian-U.S. economic and political relations.

I want to wish the council complete success at its session. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Romania, and I hope that together we will find means of developing our cooperation in all areas! (lively applause)

RCP Meeting 20, 21 Oct

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 22 Oct 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the Working Meeting at the CC of the RCP Headquarters on October 20 and 21" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 22/10/1982 -- This meeting, the RCP general secretary said at the beginning of his speech, is focused on the fulfillment of the 1982 plan. The questions now, the president showed, is that of taking every measure to fulfill provisions, make up for arrears, in the domains in which they are recorded, and obtain additional productions in the ministries having possibilities in this respect, particularly the machine-building, the building materials and the light industry ministries.

Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the important place exports should hold in the fulfilment of the plan. We must bear in mind, he said, that the realization of exports with the socialist countries both under clearing agreements -- with the socialist countries -- and in free convertible currency provides possibilities for making the imports we need to ensure a smooth run of production. Particularly, we should pay attention to exports in free convertible currency.

Realizing exports we have in view that the imports set under the plan should be appropriately ensured for all ministries.

Naturally, the president went on, we will further work to reduce imports. Greater attention should be given to the assimilation of materials and of various parts, sub-assemblies, measuring and control apparatus. Unless the materials listed in plan are assimilated -- in chemistry, particularly in metallurgy, but even in machine building -- additional imports will become necessary. Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the programmes of production integration and assimilation should be reviewed.

The government should analyse this question at least every ten days since this is an extremely important question. In the previous quinquennium, the RCP general secretary said, we made imports worth several billion dollars as an outcome of the failure to integrate and assimilate planned products.

The president also referred to the question of quality. We have a powerful, well-equipped industry, he said, and we must manufacture high-quality products. Instead of finding justifications we should realize that it is a matter of lack of discipline, of disorder in the management of some enterprises, in execution, the president said.

The operation of the units at capacity as well as the cut in rejects, Nicolae Ceausescu added, are questions of special importance.

He also requested that measures should be taken to ensure a proper technical-material supply as well as to make all enterprises observe norms of consumption which, in some cases, is sensibly larger than that recorded in the same domains on the international plans. The president argumented his assessment with examples taken from the metallurgical, machine-building and furniture industries, etc.

We must act more resolutely to recover and reuse materials, starting with energy, oil, with fuel in general the president went on. In that context the president stressed that the question of recovering and reusing materials must become the pivotal question for each ministry since more than 50 per cent of the imported raw materials can be ensured this way.

The president also referred to questions related to the organization of production flows, of better management and higher labour productivity. As to the state of affairs in those domains the president noted that the professional and technical training of the cadres, workers, engineers and foremen was lagging behind and requested that the question of vocational schools be revised as early as this quarter schooling being ensured in consonance with the demands of the modern technology in all sectors. Secondly, he went on, the recycling and training improvement programmes should be revised. It is compulsory that on the basis of programmes worked out by the ministers all enterprises organize training improvement and recycling weekly evening courses for engineers and foremen included. Cadre training and improvement are current essential questions in our industry and in all fields of activity, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

Manpower recruiting and assignment was another question approached by the RCP general secretary. He emphasized that fact that manpower must be ensured function of priorities stress being laid on raw materials, energy, fuel and oil extraction. [sentence as received]

Next the president referred to the need for a firm application of the new economic mechanism, for the adoption of appropriate measures to make all products profitable. In 1983 we must have no unprofitable product, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. Likewise, the management of central and enterprises, the management boards, the general meetings should have greater responsibilities. On the basis of self-management, financial self-administration, and the new economic mechanism they are fully responsible for the organization and management of the entire activity.

Speaking about the activity of the foreign trade enterprises and highlighting that particularly serious deficiencies were manifest in some of them the president stressed among other things that each foreign trade enterprise should permanently check that products are put into fabrication in time so that the production for export should be turned out on term and the envisaged quality achieved. Likewise, the president drew attention to the need for the foreign trade enterprises to resolutely pass, starting January 1, to operating on the self-management and financial self-administration principles.

Approaching questions related to the fulfilment of the 1983 plan, Nicolae Ceausescu showed inter alia that they should be thoroughly debated in the general meetings of the working people. The general meeting, he said, should not discuss questions regarding export and import, the assimilation of the imported materials and products as well as everything related to this. The general meeting must be a working meeting and not a parade. Let us make it a meeting of the enterprise executives, of owners.

The party organizations play an important role in this respect -- the RCP general secretary said -- but correspondingly, this task is also posed to the trade unions, to the other bodies that have a great say in the organization of work, in the ensurance of discipline, in the achievement of production. One should well understand -- Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out -- that the improvement of living conditions, the rise in incomes, the implementation of the programme set by the Twelfth RCP Congress are contingent upon the carrying out of economic activities and the increase of production.

Firm measures should be taken to solve all questions related to the fulfilment of the investment plan, especially to the expansion of the base of raw and subsidiary materials which are a priority -- the president said. Nothing may justify the unfulfilment of investments at term -- Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized.

After approaching some current questions related to agriculture, the president referred to the elections to the people's councils due in November this year. This -- he said -- must be a means for extensive debate with the masses of people, with all citizens on socioeconomic development, the administration of towns and villages, the strengthening of order.

At the end of his speech, the RCP general secretary called upon all counties of the country to report the forthcoming national conference of the RCP the plenary fulfilment and even the overfulfilment of the plan tasks.

Receives Pepsi Cola President

AU281429 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Peter Warren, president of Pepsi Cola International of the United States. The meeting was attended by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, the sides discussed Romanian-U.S. cooperation and, within this framework, opportunities to develop cooperation between Pepsi Cola and Romanian companies.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 2015 GMT on 27 October reports: "On October 27, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Peter Warren, president of "Pepsi Corporation" of the USA. During the interview the sides tackled problems concerning the widening of cooperation between the American company and Romanian relevant enterprises."]

Indian Communist Party Members

AU282010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received on October 28 the delegation of the Communist Party of India, made up of (Muqimuddin Farooki), member of the Central Executive Committee, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, head of the delegation, and (Velappan Raghavan), member of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, who visit Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP leadership a fraternal salute on behalf of C. Rajeswara Rao, secretary-general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, of the party leadership and of the whole party.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in his behalf, in behalf of the Central Committee, of the whole party, a warm salute and best wishes of success in the whole activity to the secretary-general of the Communist Party of India, to the party's leadership.

During the interview they evoked the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of India and expressed the wish to work for the expansion of those relations. At the same time, they expressed satisfaction at the continued development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and India in various domains of mutual interest, also in the international arena, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation the world over.

The exchange of views on matters of the communist and working-class movement pointed to the two parties' will to act for the strengthening of the friendship, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and regard, every party's right to independently work out its political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy in harmony with the specific historical, national and social realities of every country. At the same time, they highlighted the importance of strengthening the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all democratic and progressive forces, in the struggle against the imperialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. Likewise, they reviewed current aspects of the international political life. In this context, highlighted was the need for the efforts to be intensified, of all states, developing countries, non-aligned states for preventing the political climate from worsening, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of peoples' independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of all conflicts in various zones of the world, for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all.

They stressed the outstanding importance of the peace movement taking place in Europe and the world over.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Visits Research Units

AU282011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28-/10/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca and Gheorghe Pana paid working visit to the Branesti industrial platform in the country's capital city on October 28.

The new working dialogue with representatives of the Bucharest industry and of the scientific research included many problems regarding among other things, the intensification of the activity of higher capitalization of the autochthonous nonferrous and rare ores, the elaboration and improvement of the procedures of their technological processing, the building of modern equipment for the Romanian enterprises and for export. Certain aspects of the production of metals and non-ferrous alloys from reuseable materials were discussed too.

At the institute of research, technological engineering, design and production for the anorganic chemistry and non-ferrous metals, which plays a determining role in the perfecting of the technologies of non-ferrous ores processing, Nicolae Ceausescu dwelt upon the application of technological solutions which should allow of a reduction of raw materials energy and fuel consumptions, and asked, that productive units apt to meet completely needs be designed and that as larger as possible export availabilities be ensured.

Then the "Neferal" enterprise was seen round, a unit that is unique in the Romanian industry and which celebrates this year 50 years of existence. Examining the results scored by the collectivity of the enterprise as regards the diversifcation and further rise of the quality of products, Nicolae Ceausescu asked among other things that steps be taken for the increase of the export of non-ferrous metals in best conditions, as well as for the further diminution of imports.

ARMY DAY OBSERVED IN BUCHAREST 25 OCTOBER

AU252028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/10/1982 -- The Ministry of National Defense and the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee arranged a festive meeting on the Army Day of Romania in Bucharest on October 25.

Attending were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defense, Major-General Constantin Nuta, deputy minister of the interior, Ion Popa, secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, members of the steering committees of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of the Interior, executives of central institutions and public organizations, veterans of the anti-fascist war, generals, officers, N.C.Os., master sergents, working people of Bucharest enterprises, members of the patriotic guards and of the youth training detachments for the homeland's defense.

Military attaches accredited in Romania were also in attendance.

Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defense, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

Order of the Day

AU261943 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 82 p 4

[Order of the day issued by Romanian Defense Minister Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu on Army Day -- 25 October]

[Text] On 25 October we will celebrate Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania under conditions in which all our people -- closely united with the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- are resolutely implementing the 12th party congress decisions and are preparing for the party national conference with remarkable successes in fulfilling the current 5-year plan and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the fatherland's advance toward communism.

Being a moving symbol of the deep gratitude felt by our fatherland's current generations toward our forebears for their heroism and courage in the struggle waged for freedom, independence and national unity throughout the centuries, the 24 October ceremony reminds us of the elevating moment 38 years ago when our national territory was completely liberated from the domination of the fascist invaders. On this occasion, too, we want to pay warm homage to the spirit of sacrifice and devotion shown by the communists and all our country's sons in the decisive confrontations for the victory of the revolution for anti-imperialist, antifascist, national and social liberation of August 1944 and to the heroism shown by the soldiers of the Romanian Army in the fierce battles fought shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Soviet Army to oust the Hitlerite-Horthyist troops from the country's northwestern part. We want to pay homage to their heroism shown in the hard struggles waged for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria up to the final victory over fascism.

In carrying on with pride and dignity the bright traditions of our forebears, the present-day armed forces of Socialist Romania -- shaped, trained and led by our glorious Communist Party -- are honorably fulfilling their duty and, together with all our nation, are serving the great cause of the country's constant flourishing and firm defense. Profoundly devoted to the people and the party, on this occasion, too, the Romanian Army will pay the highest homage to the fatherland and our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and present a soldierly report on the positive results achieved in its activity.

Comrades, enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, military technicians, officers and generals:

In honor of the party's national conference, please continue to devote, like all our people, your efforts and knowledge, your capability and experience to constantly implementing Socialist Romania's domestic and foreign policy. Struggle with passion and revolutionary devotion to fulfill the tasks devolving upon our army under the historic documents of the 12th RCP Congress and the works by the party secretary general, so as to irreproachably implement the directives formulated by the supreme commander of our armed forces.

In the spirit of ideas, guidelines and theses formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his excellent program-speech made at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 1-2 June this year, act with competence and in a creative spirit to achieve a new and better quality in all fields of our armed forces to increase military expertise, to commendably acquire military and political knowledge and skillful fighting ability in keeping with the principles of our national military doctrine, to more forcefully assert a dynamic, innovating and party-minded work style and the norms of socialist ethics and equity and to constantly strengthen order and discipline. Make use and perfectly maintain weapons and other equipment and save energy, fuel and materials. Fulfill the duties devolving upon you in the national economy and the country's overall sociopolitical activity to the letter.

Headed by the communists, prove your skill and revolutionary awareness that characterizes you and constantly increase the combat capacity of small and large units, so that -- as our supreme commander has ordered -- our army will be ready at all times to firmly defend, in close cooperation with the units of the ministry of the interior, with the patriotic guards and the other people's groupings and together will all our people, the freedom, independence, sovereignty and integrity of our dear fatherland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live the Romanian Army!

In honor of the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I order that in token of a salute, 21 artillery salvos shall be fired in Bucharest at 2100 hours.

[Signed[Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH MARXISM

AU271135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 27 Oct 82

["A Memorable Event in the Life of the Polish Working Class Movement" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/10/1982 -- The communists, the Romanian people, an article in SCINTEIA of October 27 marking the anniversary of 100 years since the foundation of the first Marxist party in Poland stresses, have always considered that the problems that had cropped up in Poland are internal problems that must be solved by the Polish people themselves without any outside immixture, expressed the confidence that the working class, the Polish working people, under the leadership of the PUWP, are able to normalize the situation, to further develop Poland on the road of socialism.

It is a reason for satisfaction for the Romanian party and people that in the years of socialist construction the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and collaboration have steadily developed on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, just as in other fields of activity in the spirit of the common goals of the new system, on the basis of the lasting principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

SCINTEIA points to the important role this year's Bucharest meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski played in the development of the friendly Romanian-Polish collaboration, the understandings concluded on that occasion opening fresh prospects to the expansion of the multilateral relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, to the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

In conclusion the newspaper writes: The century-old history of the Polish working class movement proves that the working class and its party have been the staunchest exponents and firmest defenders of the national interests. This anniversary is an opportunity for the Communists, the Romanian working class, for the entire Romanian people to wish the Communists, the working class, all the working people of friendly Poland to strengthen their ranks, their unity under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, to settle, as soon as possible, the problems confronting the country, to ensure Poland's flourishing on the road of progress, independence and freedom, of the people's welfare -- the road of socialism.

Exhibition Opens

AU261945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] An exhibition on "the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement" opened at the museum of the history of the RCP and of the Romanian revolutionary and democratic movement on 20 October.

The great number of photographs depict significant stages of the history of the Polish workers movement and of the creation and activity by the political-revolutionary organizations of the Polish workers class. Numerous displays represent aspects of the struggle waged by the Polish working people -- led and guided by the PZPR -- and by other revolutionary and democratic political organizations for justice and social and national freedom. Numerous displays also depict essential aspects of the comprehensive process of building the new, socialist society by the Polish working people under PZPR leadership.

At the opening ceremony, Nicolae Cioroiu, rector of the museum, and Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, made speeches. They recalled the Polish working class's rich traditions of struggle and the historically deep-rooted relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Polish people.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stan Soare, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Galeteanu, secretary of state at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; by party and state activists and Bucharest working people.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 29 OCTOBER

AU291114 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Bucharest today.

The guest was welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Stefan Andrei and other officials. Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest, and other members of the PLO bureau were also present.

STAMBOLIC, MOJSOV DEPART FOR ETHIOPIAN VISIT

LD290930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0811 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency, left for Addis Ababa this morning for an official and friendly 3 day visit to Ethiopia during which he will have talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam on bilateral cooperation and international economic and political problems. Stambolic is accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personalities.

RELATIONS WITH FRG 'CHARACTERIZED BY STABILITY'

LD281900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 28 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany have long been characterized by stability, universality, and vigorous development, so that the recent changes in Bonn will not affect the development of such relations -said a Yugoslav Government spokesman today, Thursday, in answering a question as to how Yugoslavia viewed the changes at the helm of the Bonn Government. We realize with content, the spokesman added, that the new government of the F.R. of Germany is striving for the continuity of such relations with Yugoslavia.

FRG Policy Viewed

LD281848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia continuously points to the need to take as efficient as possible measures against anti-Yugoslav activity of hostile emigration. Yugoslav Government press representative Svetislav Vujovic stated today (Thursday).

Indicates measures for preventing such activity, spoken of in an interview by Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Zimmerman, would contribute to the strengthening of mutual confidence and stability of relations between the two countries, which is in the mutual interest, Vujovic specified.

Zimmerman recently stated that foreigners who have been granted political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany should not make use of the hospitality for forcible solution of their political conflicts inthe Federal Republic of Germany.

At the press conference today Vujovic said that Zimmerman's mentioned statement is of too generalized nature to be commented in detail. If it "means the resolve of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to prevent completely anti-Yugoslav terrorist or subversive activity, as well as all other forms of forcible activity by extremist groups and individuals against Yugoslavia," Vujovic said, such statement should be welcomed.

SPOKESMEN DECRIES 'GREATER ALBANIA POLICY'

LD281858 Belgrade TANJUG in Englihs 1730 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 28 (TANJUG) -- Albania continues most directly to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs by supporting Albanian irredentists in Yugoslavia, said Yugoslav Government spokesman Svetislav Vujovic at a press conference here today (Thursday). At the same time, the Albanian leadership says it favours the development of normal relations with Yugoslavia, he added. The Yugoslav Government spokesman assessed this as application of a double line in Albania's policy towards Yugoslavia.

Such an attitude was manifested also in recent public speeches by two Albanian functionaries, Vujovic said. The press spokesman said that Albania's territorial claims to Yugoslavia continued too.

The greater-Albania policy of the Tirana leadership thus remains the same although Yugoslavia seeks to develop relations with Albania, as well as with other countries, especially its neighbors, based on the well-known principles of the U.N. Charter.

YASIR 'ARAFAT VISIT CONTINUES, CONCLUDES

Meets With Ribicic

LS281836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Exeuctive Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nenad Bucin, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, were also present.

In the course of a friendly and very cordial discussion Yasir 'Arafat acquainted those present in more detail with the situation and political trends in the Middle East, in particular with PLO's current activity and its struggle for the achievement of the inalienable legal rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their own state. He spoke in particular about the position of the Palestinian people and of the PLO following the latest Israeli aggression.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed warm thanks for the understanding and support of the LCY, of the SAWP and of other sociopolitical organizations, and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Both sides pointed to the significance of the joint platform of Arab countries recently adopted at the Fes meeting.

Mitja Ribicic and Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the nonaligned countries should do even more to strengthen their political action in seeking a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the crisis in the Middle East. This will be helped by the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

On our side, the greatest sympathy and complete solidarity with the Palestinian people and its heroic struggle led by teh PLO were expressed. It was said that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, who themselves experienced the difficult path of a liberation struggle and revolution, feel deeply for that struggle and give it their constant and complete support.

On this occasion, too, it was emphasized that a lasting solution to the Middle East crisis can only be secured through the just resolution of the Palestinian question, which is the essence of this crisis. The LCY, SAWPY and other sociopolitical organizations will continue to work in this direction in their international activity.

Honored at Dinner; Toasts

LD281952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today gave a formal dinner in Belgrade in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee. On this occasion, Stambolic and 'Arafat exchanged toasts.

Greeting his guest, Stambolic said:

"We are pleased that you are once again among us. I greet you with the greatest pleasure on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and my own behalf and I wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

"You, Comrade 'Arafat, have always been a dear guest to us. Yugoslavia respects you because above all your personality and the struggle of the people you represent symbolize the most noble aspirations of all people to freedom, independence and progress in peace. The recent events in Lebanon, provoked by the brutal Israeli aggression, have in a most drastic way drawn the attention of the world to the many years of suffering and the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people. The entire world has witnessed the suffering and trials of the Palestinian fighters and innocent women and children in Lebanon. We learned about the massacres by the Israeli aggressors with a feeling of horror. At the same time we observed the firm determination of your people and fighters, leaders of the PLO and you personally to persist in the just struggle for the achievement of the most elementary human right -- the right to live in dignity and freedom on your own soil, in your own motherland. Today, when we again greet you in our midst, we therefore pay with deep respect our tribute to the brave Palestinian people, which by its heroic struggle and sacrifices has awakened the conscience of all peaceful mankind.

"Dear friend, the latest in a series of aggressive actions of the expansionist policy of Israel against the Arab countries has confirmed -- perhaps more clearly, but in any case more drastically than any previous one -- that it is necessary to undertake urgent and firm measures to stop the aggressor, to make him withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to seek in these frameworks a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis. There is increasing awareness in the world that the essence of the Middle East crisis lies in the Palestinian question and that without a solution of this key problem there can be no lasting peace. It is sad that this truth, which our country together with other peaceloving countries has always advocated, had to be paid for by so much new bloodshed among the innocent Palestinian people. We must now believe that faced with this reality the international community will no longer delay the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people -- and the PLO as its sole legitimate representative -- to self-determination and to the creation of its own state on its national soil.

"The results of the recent summit of the Arab countries at Fes represent a big step toward a just solution of the Middle East crisis, which poses an ever increasing danger to international peace and security, because we are deeply convinced that the unity manifested on this occasion has always represented the main condition for a successful opposition by the Arab countries to the Israeli aggression. The joint stance which resulted in the concrete plan for the solution of the Middle East crisis has strengthened our conviction that there are prospects for a common determined action and for joint efforts to achieve the legitimate rights of thePalestinian people.

"The continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, for its part, complicates even more and hinders a solution to the situation in the Middle East. This war has already caused irreplaceable losses to both countries, which are our friends: It represents a threat to peace and stability and harms the Nonaligned Movement's ability to act. We therefore believe that the nonaligned countries, the Islamic Conference and the United Nations must make further efforts to stop hostilities and to start peace negotiations in accordance with the legitimate interests of both countires, the United Nations Charter and the decisions adopted by the meetings of the nonaligned countries.

"Dear Comrade 'Arafat, also in the future Yugoslavia will not spare its efforts to bring about an early solution of the Palestinian problem and the achievement of the legitimate rights of your people, without which there is no solution of the Middle East crisis. The nonaligned countries are now facing a great, I would say historic, responsibility to mobilize all their forces in order to make the forthcoming summit meeting in New Delhi a success. The challenges confronting us -- and they concern world peace and security and independent development for all countries and peoples -- require our resolute action to check the present dangerous development in the world and to offer concrete solutions that will put the world back on the road of agreement making and progress. By saying this, I have in mind above all the cessation of the arms race, equal political and economic cooperation and the creation of conditions for the solution of numerous crises which today threaten world peace. These are great and responsible tasks facing the nonaligned countries and their seventh summit conference. The problem of the Middle East and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will undoubtedly have a most prominent place. I am convinced that the nonaligned countries will adopt decisions in New Delhi that will best correspond to the present moment and to the needs of the international community. Yugoslavia will most resolutely strive for this."

Replying to the toast by Petar Stambolic, Yasir 'Arafat said that "the Palestinian people are proud of their relations with Yugoslavia, which were established by President Josip Broz Tito, a man of international repute who from the very beginning energetically defended our just cause. In this respect, Yugoslavia, with its collective leadership, firmly continues on this road."

"Our people will always gladly remember the friendly help extended by the Yugoslav peoples in our mutual relations and on the international plane," 'Arafat said. He added that the extremely dangerous situation in the Middle East "also directly affects the situation in the Mediterranean, the balance of power in this region and the alliances which are the consequence of well-known events, which will undoubtedly also directly affect security in Europe."

The aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples continues and has so far claimed about 78,000 victims. In this connection, Yasir 'Arafat warned that "preparations are underway for a new aggression which the Zionist enemy intends to carry out with the help of the United States in the al-Biqa' Valley in northern Lebanon." "There will be no peace and no stability or solution of the Middle East problem until the national rights of our people are recognized, particularly their right to self-determination, to return to their territory and to the creation of its independent state," said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

"I agree with your assessment of the importance of the role of the Nonaligned Movement, especially in this delicate phase of world history. This is a challenge to our movement.

"I say all this to you, comrades, on the soil of Yugoslavia, on the soil where the great President Tito lived. He was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, a man who very jealously fostered the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, Yugoslavia has a special responsibility in the Nonaligned Movement and on the international level. The prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement and internationally increases its responsibility.

"In this respect it is necessary that we do everything possible to ensure that the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi adopts stances and decisions that will have a positive effect on the development of mankind and on the struggle of peoples who fight against fascism and Nazism, against colonialism and Zionism.

"This is Yugoslovia's path, as laid down by the late President Tito, who was not only the leader of Yugoslavia but also a world leader of all honest, honorable and dignified people. I am convinced that this policy will gain in strength not only in our Nonaligned Movement but also further afield," Yasir 'Arafat said. He expressed the opinion that the especially close Yugoslav-Palestinian relations must be strengthened still more at the bilateral and international levels.

Confers With Stambolic

LD282036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Palestinian summit-level dialogue was resumed by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Belgrade today. During a cordial and friendly conversation, in which the federal secretary for foreign affairs also took part, the two sides dealt in greater detail with questions discussed by the two presidents the day before.

Particular attention was paid to the development of the situation in the Near East following the Israeli aggression and the brutual massacre in Beirut. Yasir 'Arafat used the opportunity to express his gratitude to Yugoslavia for its comprehensive support for the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. He said that all the Palestinians are proud of the relations and especially the friendship which they are developing with Yugoslavia.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that Yugoslavia's constant and principled support for the just liberation struggle and realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people stems from Yugoslavia's principled policy, which was established as far back as during the Yugoslav revolution. He stressed that on its part Yugoslavia will continue to make unpsparing efforts to extend comprehensive aid to the PLO and to the Palestinian people's struggle for the achievement of its rights.

In connection with the further development of the situation in the Near East it was stressed that no solution to this problem is possible without the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. Without this there can be no peace in the Near East.

It was also judged that owing to the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters in Beirut the Palestinian question is today more in evidence in the international community than ever before and that there is increasing evidence of the realization that resolute steps have to be taken to find a real solution to the problem. Israel is today more isolated than ever before, while the position of the PLO has grown stronger morally and politically, it was stressed on both sides. The results of the Arab summit in Fes were also discussed and positively assessed. In this connection, it was stressed that apart from achieving unity the Fes meeting also adopted a realistic program to which the PLO made a significant contribution.

Other plans for settling the Near East problem were also considered. Particular reference was made to the nonaligned countries' activities in the efforts to resolve the Near East crisis. It was stressed that nonaligned countries, which have already extended full support, should step up their action, so that new pressure can be exerted in the present circumstances to resolve this most dangerous hotbed of crisis.

It was agreed that Yugoslavia and the PLO should cooperate closely in the preparation of the seventh nonaligned summit, especially with regard to the Palestinian problem, so that a joint contribution can be made to resolving the general situation in the Near East. It was judged that the forthcoming summit in New Delhi will be of major significance. It was also noted that nonaligned countries should become involved in the resolving of other key problems which burden the international community today and exacerbate relations in the world more than ever before. It was particularly stressed that the world should return to the process of relaxation of international tension.

In the course of the morning Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and placed flowers on President Tito's grave.

Departs 29 Oct

LD291008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has left Yugoslavia after a 2-day official and friendly visit. The visitor was seen off with the highest state honors by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Col Gen Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, and other prominent Yugoslav personalities.

GOVERNMENT CUTS FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE

LD281948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has reduced federal budget expenditure for the current year by 2.8 per cent, or five billion and 736 million dinars (63 dinars to the U.S. dollar). The government made the decision in line with social commitment to cut all forms of spending including federal expenditure. So far, total federal budget expenditure has accounted for 6.63 per cent of the social product and has grown at a rate of nine per cent less than the social product this year. At a session today (Thursday) the government discussed a number of other questions from the domain of current economic policy and Yugoslavia's foreign relations.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY VIEWS IMPORTS, EXPORTS

AU261931 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 82 p 7

[P. Jankovic report]

[Summary] "At a press conference yesterday, Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, informed journalists of the decisive aim of the Federal Executive Council to improve this year's results in our economic operations with foreign countries through additional activities and measures to stimulate exports, that is, to export by the end of this year goods worth about $1 billion more than we would export at the present export rate." The present export rate is "nearly stagnant," and should we continue to export at this rate in the remaining 2 months of the year, the 1982 exports would be nearly the same as last year's.

Last year's trade deficit, which amounted to $3,953,000,000, has been reduced by $1,393,000,000, including by $1.12 billion in trade with convertible currency countries, but this has been achieved more by reducing imports than by increasing exports, though the latter would be the solution of the problem. Secretary Bojanic stressed that the Federal Executive Council will make possible the additional imports of raw materials and producer goods amounting to $450-500 million and that it has already approved imports worth $300 million. Together with a number of measures within the most recent decision of the Federal Executive Council, this can also help to earn "'an additional billion'".

LOLIC SCORES PRESS AS 'SPECIAL FORCE' THEORY

AU281355 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[I. Torov report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Oct -- Discussing its framework program of work for next year at its first session today (which was presided over by Dimce Belovski), the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium could not bypass also some current issues connected with information media.

In his introductory remarks, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, emphasized that the ideological trends, problems and phenomena in the sphere of information dissemination are a priority topic which must be discussed and he pointed out in this connection that we have achieved great results in every respect in developing the system of information dissemination.

False Thesis

The press and journalists are making a great contribution to our struggles to develop self-management, for brotherhood and unity and for Yugoslavia's strength and stability and to carry out the stabilization policy. According to Marko Lolic, information dissemination and open comments on problems, facts and phenomena contribute to the democratization of society, to debates and to mobilizing forces for further development.

"But, simultaneously with this process or, more exactly, contrary to it, it is possible to perceive also certain phenomena and, here and there, even tendencies which are corroding this desirable line and the very social role of information dissemination. It is quite justified to critically call attention to the fact that some individual media organs and some articles and their authors are repeatedly advancing and even practicing the concept of the press and journalism as a 'special force', as a 'partner' of the party and its leadership, as the society's conscience and as a 'power center' in opposition to some other so-called power centers, and what is also apparent is sensationalism involving political repercussions, liberalist cloying sweetness, as well as false theses about the 'freedom of the press' and radicalist and destructive criticism for the sake of criticism which invokes other and different forces and concepts. We are also encountering refusals to criticize these phenomena and theses because that would allegedly be a pressure on the press, a suppression of dialogue and an unacceptable directing.

"The same goal is pursued here and there also by groundless demands for a special privileged position of the journalist who counts the social ills from a distance and multiplies anomalies," Lolic said. "And then a thesis about the exhausted historical role of the League of Communists is openly evident in some individual articles."

Journalists' Competition

Lolic further said that some other negative phenomena are also apparent in editorial policies: concessions to nationalism, different yardsticks for "one's own" community and for "other" communities and sowing and spreading despair, apathy and dead-endedness. Then there are group ownership concepts in the use of the social information media. Nevertheless, the nervousness and inconsistency in reactions to the press also should not be disregarded.

The statement by Dr Stipe Suvar during a short discussion was particularly noticeable. Pointing out that we all sense the problems in information dissemination, he said that many people are worried because of the danger that information media might operate as an independent factor. Suvar said that he personally believes that this danger is really not so great but that it is present. If an offensive activity against this danger is not developed, it can be expected that the danger will increase.

Calling attention to the fact that a large number of communist journalists, that is, a force on which it should be possible to count, work in information media, Suvar pointed out that it is an unacceptable phenomenon that many journalists who are members of the League of Communists are simply competing over who among them can do the most in "unmasking" their own party, something that raises the need for examining the level of their responsibility.

According to Suvar, there is quite a strong tendency of group ownership and techno-bureaucratic monopoly in the information media whereas the basic party organizations in the media are mainly passive and static.

Suvar called attention to the aggressiveness of a minority in opposition to an active majority in the information media. This minority is characterized by a false radicalism which affects the state of awareness with its terrorist aggressiveness. The antisocialist criticism aimed at undermining the system is increasing in a section of the periodical press, in some journals, at various consultative and public discussion meetings and at some faculties. A certain number of franc-tireur [French term used] journalists, writers, professional interviewers, literary writers, historians and others are leading in this criticism and the purpose of their activity is to accuse our society of having embarked on the path of a bureaucratic corruption of power.

Resistance to Criticism

Suvar emphasized that these criticizers who are manifesting themselves especially along the Belgrade-Zagreb-Ljubljana line claim that they are uncorrupted, principled and pure and they are announcing that a struggle must be waged for absolute freedom and democracy; to "win freedom," as though there were no national liberation struggle, as though millions were killed in vain and as though freedom and democracy were trampled on. According to Dr Suvar, what is involved here is a petty bourgeois spiritual counterrevolution.

SMOLE DISCUSSES CONSERVATION, PRESS, STATISM

AU271325 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Unattributed report on Zagreb weekly DANAS interview with Joze Smole, president of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana -- date and place not given]

[Text] Joze Smole, president of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana, has granted an interview to the weekly newspaper DANAS. We publish here some passages from Joze Smole's answers:

Answering a question which notes that it seems that certain things have moved away lately from a standstill, though with difficulty, Joze Smole says:

"Here is a small example from Ljubljana: We have agreed that members of the City Conference of the League of Communists -- and subsequently we have also extended this to the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions -- should not drive to work in their automobiles and should not waste gasoline but should walk or use the city transport system. It is true that the amount of energy saved in this way will not be large but, if this example were followed by others, we would accomplish a great deal. After all, it is very important for any official of the League of Communists to be able to openly look any one in the eye.

"And, in the Presidium of the [Slovene] Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance, we have also decided that the Presidium members should give the maximum possible example by using bus and railroad transport. I cite this example because I think that it is very important for everyone to see in practice that the burden of stabilization is equally borne by all, and that in this respect there can be no hierarchical differences and that it is not possible to allow restrictions to be valid for some but not for others because an irrepressible corrosion of morale sets in as soon as even the minimum differences appear.

"We can only overcome the intensified problems which we face by achieving a maximum motivation of all working people. However, to be motivated, the people must be informed. In our tight situation caused by economic difficulties, there is a growing danger that we might begin to narrow down the dissemination of information and restrict the activities of the information media, something that would be very, very dangerous and bad. It is especially under the present conditions that we need a greater amount of objective and comprehensive information. In this respect, the press, too, must assume its share of self-critical responsibility because we journalists must also admit that our reports at times are insufficiently specific and that they are also at times one-sided. Various disagreements develop in this connection, but I nevertheless believe that the press as a whole has made extraordinary progress. This achievement must be defended.

"For me the truth above all is an exact interpretation of matters without adornments or embellishments: A responsible statement or article is a statement or article which promotes a better method of work. Many of our present statements and many of our speeches are excessively burdened by embellishments and, as such, are counterproductive and, in my opinion, also irresponsible. Claims are also often made which are not true. Thus, the claim that the worker decides everything in our system and that he is the subjective factor appears very frequently. But we know that this is not true and that such appraisals are irresponsible. We can only say that it is our goal to achieve this. In our public statements, we very often also move between two extremes: On one side we speak about the enormous results that we have achieved in our development so far; the next day we claim that nearly everything is in crisis....

"We must be on guard lest -- because of our temporary difficulties -- we begin to limit self-management and reach for a strong arm policy and statism as the only way out. This is a great danger. Let me be frank to the end: I fear that some people in Yugoslavia want to push matters to an absurd situation in order to have a plausible excuse for introducing a strong arm policy. For instance, I do not understand why there is no flour or sugar in some cities when we have had a good harvest year and produce our own. To me this is equal to sabotage. I am perhaps using too strong a word but things are happening in our country which cannot be understood with normal human logic.

ZAGREB JOURNAL CARICATURE UNDER INVESTIGATION

AU271627 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 82 p 8

[R. Arsenic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Oct -- As we have learned, the Zagreb district public prosecutor's office has reacted, on its own initiative, to an illustration (a caricature of Yugoslavia's coat of arms) in the Zagreb journal DANAS (issue of 12 October) and, within the framework of its authority, it has requested the Secretariat for Internal Affairs to carry out the so-called criminal procedure to determine the circumstances under which this illustration has been published. Petar Puliselic, Zagreb deputy public prosecutor, has confirmed this information and he explained that it would be known within the next 10 to 15 days whether any elements are involved in this connection that would demand a possible initiative of an official investigation against the responsible individuals and a determination of their possible criminal responsibility.

Let us recall that what is involved in this connection is the publication of a color caricature of Yugoslavia's coat of arms (by Emir Alajbegovic) which has provoked a number of critical comments among the public. The very next day after the appearance of that caricature, BORBA, in a commentary entitled "Coat of Arms in Danger," says among other things: "As a matter of fact, the illustration shows the SFRY coat of arms with its six torches whose flames are fed by an oil pipeline. The oil situation is very well known to us and hence we also have here the logical conclusion that, because of the existing situation, all the six torches of the Yugoslav coat of arms are in danger of having their flames extinguished...."

"Even in the most difficult situations through which we have passed thus far -- and we all know that there have indeed been many more difficult days and years -- our six flaming torches have never died because the energy which feeds their flames has never been in short supply in our country. We are not importing this energy," the author concludes in his article. He adds that therefore the illustration (caricature) in the weekly DANAS which warns us that these flames also might be extinguished because of oil shortages, periodical reductions in the electric power supply and lines of automobiles at gasoline stations, is, to say the least, out of place.

KOSOVO LC, SAWP MEET, DISCUSS EMIGRATION

AU281640 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 82 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 20 Oct -- At today's joint session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, members of the Presidiums discussed the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the first 8 months of this year. Today's debate was held prior to the session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which is scheduled for 25 October and which will discuss the report of the Kosovo Executive Council on implementing the measures and actions to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

At the debate, which lasted several hours, it was said that the prepared report pointed to the efforts made and measures taken by sociopolitical organizations, especially by the organs of internal affairs, judiciary organs, educational institutions and other organs. These efforts and measures were aimed at creating conditions to stop the process of emigration and contributed to curtailing the emigration process.

It was also pointed out that there was insufficient activity on the part of the corresponding organs and sociopolitical organizations in the tasks which the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other high party and state organs have assigned to them.

It was also said that the report, as well as an appraisal which will be made by the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of the overall activity of social factors in the province in implementing measures and actions aimed at halting Serbian and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, would have to answer the basic question of who had carried out the tasks that were assigned and how well these tasks had been carried out, as well as who had not done his duty and why. It should also be stated what would have to be changed in the future activity so that this social action could have the desired results.

All sociopolitical organizations, state organs and corresponding institutions whose activity can contribute to strengthening the togetherness, mutual trust, security of the citizens and full equality, have to do everything they can to contribute to the realization of the aims that were formulated. One of the first and most important of these aims is to halt the process of Serbian and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo. As was stressed, the fundamental prerequisites for reaching this aim had been created. Thanks to an overall action of the subjective forces, the political-security situation in the province is more and more favorable, mutual trust is returning, people increasingly believe in the actions led by the League of Communists and other progressive forces in society. As was stressed, one of the indicators that the situation is improving was the demand of more than 50 families to return to Kosovo. Half of them have already returned. It was stated that everything should be done to create all the necessary conditions for the return of all those who want to return.